FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UK ISLAND DISPUTE EXPECTED TO BE SETTLED SHORTLY

PY010220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (NA) -- Within the next 48 hours, as of midnight tonight, the Argentine dispute with Great Britain will reportedly be settled. The president has analyzed a number of options submitted to him by a group of four officials from the Foreign Ministry headed by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez. Two alternatives have been submitted as probable paths that may be taken to resolve the issue. One is through diplomatic channels and the other is a path where words will not be used.

It has been learned that during his latest meeting with British Ambassador Anthony Williams, Costa Mendez handed him a short document. This document stated that Argentina would not tolerate the group of workers that are currently on South Georgia being removed by force. The short communique did not outline any solutions, but was simply a warning that measures of a direct nature would most likely be taken if an attempt is made to remove the workers.

Great Britain has not answered the document yet. It is believed an answer may be given within the next few hours. It is believed at some staff headquarters that if this answer is delayed much longer, Argentina might take other measures. It seems that the old Malvinas issue has reached a critical stage that calls for a short-term settlement. Asked his opinion on the subject, a high-level military source noted: "If I had to make up a headline for a newspaper regarding the conflict, I would say that it is about to conclude."

It is conceded at the Foreign Ministry that the most reasonable alternative would be to reach a diplomatic agreement. This will presumably take place after the British answer is made known. It is also thought that this reply might refer to the topic of the white cards that Argentine workers have -- that were opportunely given to them by the enterprise -- but which do not have the appropriate authorization of the British authorities. The sources that were consulted believe Great Britain might suggest the presence of an official at the place where the work is being carried out in order to okay the cards. However, this possibility would be ruled out if the workers oppose this British control.

As of that moment, the situation of the men -- who, it must be remembered, have raised a flag on the island -- would cause the conflict to rise to another scale of tension. However, another fact must be added: Together with the answer, Great Britain must enclose an agenda scheduling monthly rounds of negotiations, making it clear that it will discuss the subject of sovereignty over the Malvinas in each round. Thus far, the British have always been reticent about discussing this subject. They are rather inclined to keep this from being discussed once they have obtained some sort of understanding on mutual cooperation regarding economic matters. Thus, when about to reach a peak, settlement does not seem difficult to accomplish.

The extenuating pace of the talks make one believe, however, that further obstacles could appear. Should this happen, the authorities would be determined to prevent any sort of delay. Thus, within this context another of the top priority options that were submitted by the Foreign Ministry must be taken into account. It must be pointed out that the offer made by the U.S. ambassador to mediate has been received, but it has not been accepted. This means the settlement, whether by the diplomatic path or by other means, will be an exclusively bilateral action.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON 30 MARCH DEMONSTRATIONS

PY011116 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (TELAM) -- Following is the text of a communique released tonight by the Interior Ministry:

1. In the city of Mendoza six persons were wounded by gunfire. Five of them are out of danger and one of them, Jose Ortiz Martinez, is in serious condition.

2. In the federal capital 170 persons are still in detention, of which 100 have at one time or another been booked by the police. All of them will be held for 5 days for violating the police order regarding disorders.

3. Throughout the rest of the country there have been no events worth mentioning.

CGT Document Details

PY311809 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1135 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (NA) -- The document the General Labor Confederation (CGT) was going to deliver to President Leopoldo Galtieri yesterday during the aborted action at Plaza de Mayo demands "a government elected by the people free of conditions, exclusions or sophisticated guidelines [rectorias]." The text of the communique, issued by the CGT lawyers last night, also demands that "the institutional mechanisms be implemented with no further delay and quickly allow the full operation of republican institutions."

After strongly criticizing the government's economic policy, the CGT maintains that "a group of economic adventurers in only 6 years of the process has been able to achieve what no foreign army in 172 years of independence has been able to achieve." The document reasserted that "we are in the midst of an economic subversion, which is the natural cause of ideological subversion, chaos and national dissolution."

The CGT stated: "The worker's salary has been ruined, and the worker is the main factor in the productive process. Gradually that productive process is being converted into a greater and greater loss-maker." The document says that "this has reached the point where the unemployed destroy themselves through poverty while those who work destroy themselves through shortages of vital needs." Further on, the CGT document maintains that "at present the government lacks a legitimate national plan and a leadership representative of all social forces capable of implementing it."

The document then states that "in the domestic sphere, by doing away with all the mechanisms of democracy, the nation has been deprived of institutional channels for participation and control of their governors' management." "This deficiency led to continuity of an economic philosophy which took advantage of the lack of planning to restrict and condition all the areas of power and the government's actions."

The CGT asserted that the "crisis is a moral one because there is no longer order or a hierarchy of values, which is what led to the mistaking of authority for formal discipline." The CGT then demands "a social accord which implies the honest and loyal reconciliation of social forces so that, through a broad debate, the great basic accords regarding the country we Argentine citizens desire will emerge." The CGT maintains that for this "it is indispensable to normalize the situation of the labor unions, to legally recognize the legitimacy of the CGT and banish the philosophy of Law 22,269 on social works, which is against a basic principle of our way of life, that is, private property."

Multiparty Group Demands

PY311409 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Mar (NA) -- Today the Multiparty Group voiced its "most energic repudiation" of the police repression against the demonstrators summoned by the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and demanded the immediate release of all those arrested. The CGT Standing Political Board held an urgent meeting this evening to evaluate the results of the meeting summoned by the confederation and the police repression carried out after the meeting.

Antonio Troccoli, member of the Radical Civic Union, stated that several leaders of the Multiparty Group had toured the downtown area and in their opinion "it looked like an occupied city; besieged, with an unusually heavy police presence." Troccoli added: "We have met and have all agreed to voice our most energic repudiation of the violent police repression, to demand the immediate release of those under arrest and voice our solidarity with the journalists who were attacked while doing their job."

Intransigent Party member Miguel Monserrat stated that the police repression "is another proof of the hysterical fear of an exhausted and decaying regime." Martin Dep, of the Christian Democratic Party, stated that "the nefarious economic policy has loaded all its weight on the workers, and today, in order to maintain the continuity of the antinational policy, the police put the weight of their canes against the workers." Peronist Bernardo Montenegro quoted Juan Peron: "The time for reckoning has usually come when the people have exhausted their patience." Developmentist Party member Americo Garcia said: "This unfortunate confrontation between the government and the people took place at a time when national unity, in view of the problems of our foreign policy, is necessary more than ever."

Incidents in Provinces

PY311435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (NA) -- One person was seriously wounded and five others suffered less serious wounds during incidents yesterday in Mendoza, the worst ones that took place in the interior of the country as a result of the rally of protest convoked by the General Labor Confederation [CGT]. The incidents erupted when a group of 500 demonstrators who were struggling to march on the Mendoza provincial government house were shot at by security personnel. In a communique, the 8th Infantry Brigade admitted that the incidents had taken place but attributed them to "groups of demonstrators carrying firearms." The communique claimed that "the incidents were instigated by activists with concealed purposes" and reported that 11 persons had been detained in the province. Political sources estimated, however, the number of detainees at about 100.

In Rosario security personnel surrounded the 25 de Mayo Square, in front of the city hall, and prevented 500 demonstrators from gathering. Police raided the local CGT office and detained Hugo Ortolan and Roberto Cazon. No further incidents took place. In Mar del Plata demonstrators and police skirmished for more than 2 hours in the downtown area in the wake of attempts madeby three groups to organize at different points. Commercial activity came to a virtual standstill in downtown Mar del Plata after 1600. Some 2 hours later the incidents began, which centered in front of the cathedral and on San Martin Street.

In Cordoba a vast security operation was set up yesterday by personnel of the III Corps. Radio broadcasts issued warnings of the ban imposed on demonstrations. In Parana several union leaders who were on their way to Buenos Aires to attend CGT-sponsored rallies were detained, including former Vice Governor Dardo Blanco.

ARMED FORCES EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

PY311510 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0142 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 30 Mar (LATIN) -- The administration of Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa today received support from the military high command at a time when it was confronting a labor stoppage that ends tonight. The Press and Information Ministry has issued an official communique in which the armed forces express their support for General Torrelio, who last week introduced a floating dollar exchange rate for the private sector, which caused a sharp increase in the cost of living.

According to the report, President Torrelio held extensive meetings yesterday and today with military commanders during which they evaluated the economic, political and social situation. The communique adds that there is complete unity within the armed forces and full support for armed forces commanders and their commander in chief, President Celso Torrelio Villa.

According to the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), the 48-hour stoppage was a peaceful protest against the new economic measures and the introduction of a floating dollar exchange rate.

Commanders Analyze Situation

PY311237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 30 Mar (AFP) -- The commanders and chief of staff of the three services of the Bolivian armed forces have been meeting to discuss the country's political situation, unofficial sources reported here today. These meetings are being held simultaneously with a 48-hour strike decreed by the outlawed Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) to protest corrective economic measures adopted by the government. The strike is expected to end at midnight tonight. If no complications arise, labor activities will return to normal tomorrow.

The commanders are reportedly analyzing possible changes in the cabinet of President Celso Torrelio Villa and even the introduction of changes in the government's policy due to the renewed importance gained by the COB, whose order to strike was observed by virtually the entire labor movement. In recent hours it was learned that the government was able to find a favorable solution to an imminent nationwide strike of transportation workers. Thus it was noted that productive activities will return to normal tomorrow.

WORKERS COMPLY WITH 48-HOUR WORK STOPPAGE CALL

PY311331 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Labor activity in the country, particularly in the private sector, was virtually nonexistent during the last 48 hours. Media workers, with the exception of those from the government radio and television, complied with the stoppage in keeping with orders issued by their unions, such as the Bolivian Press Workers Association, district unions, and the radio workers unions.

The complete lack of public transportation in La Paz caused absenteeism in government offices and forced the government to enforce a special schedule for Monday and Tuesday. Textile and factory workers, miners and workers from other sectors also complied with the stoppage called by their respective rank-and-file committees.

Huanuni, Cochabamba Strikes

PY010039 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 31 Mar (AFP) -- The miners of the district of Huanuni in southeastern Bolivia and factory workers in the city of Cochabamba in the center of Bolivia have decreed 24-hour strikes protesting the detention of their leaders. Emilio Barrios and Mario Porres, leaders of the grassroots committee, have been arrested in Huanuni and Lucio Lopez, executive secretary of the Factory Workers Federation, together with three coworkers, has been arrested in Cochabamba. Another 30 arrests were made throughout the country during the successful 48-hour strike that was called Monday and Tuesday by the illegal Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

It has been reported from the mining district of Siglo XX that several thousand persons participated in a demonstration protesting the economic measures that have recently been approved by the military regime.

Activities Normal After Strike

PY312219 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 31 Mar (TELAM) -- Javier Aliaga, labor director general, asserted here at midday that public and private labor activities are completely normal again in the majority of sectors. Aliaga said cables datelined Santa Cruz, Sucre, Potosi, Tarija and Cochabamba, as well as others in the Oruro mining districts, reported that activities were resumed after the 48-hour strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation. Aliaga noted that there are no official reports on activities at the mining centers, where workers were reported to be holding meetings in some of the districts.

La Paz Blasts

PY301934 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 30 Mar (TELAM) -- Two high-explosive dynamite charges exploded in the El Alto area of the city last night, creating greater tension among the population, who yesterday experienced the first day of a general strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). Police told this agency today that the explosions took place in empty lots and that fortunately there were no personal injuries or damage.

The explosions were heard in a large part of the city, creating greater tension after the population experienced the first day of strike ordered by the COB in protest at the government's economic measures. Police added that fortunately there have been no incidents of a political nature during the past 12 hours because the city was being patrolled constantly to prevent disorders.

SILES SUAZO ASKS FOR UN STAND ON COUNTRY

PY300236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Mar (AFP) -- Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Suazo today asked UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for a declaration [pronunciamiento] by that organization in favor of the Bolivian people. In a message to Perez de Cuellar, Siles Suazo said the United Nations should demand an end to repression in Bolivia and that civil rights be reinstituted so the people can exercise all their rights. Among these rights, he cited the choosing of their own government organizations and type of government unhindered by the crimes by the international mafia and the military corruption.

He ended by recalling that the Bolivian people have gone on strike today due to the economic crisis, in demand of better wages and to put an end to corruption and abuse of power.

NO GOVERNMENT COMMENT ON SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PY291652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Mar (AFP) -- The Brazilian Government, faithful to its policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, today abstained from commenting on the elections held Sunday in that country.

In the absence of Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who is on an official visit to Japan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that Brazil, which did not send observers to the elections, has no intention of interfering in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, but that in any case it is still too early to make an assessment of the results of the elections held yesterday, Sunday, in El Salvador.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF OIL IMPORTS ANNOUNCED

PY311956 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1258 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 31 Mar (TELAM) -- The state-owned company Petrobras revealed today that Brazil has temporarily suspended oil imports from the Soviet Union, Libya, Venezuela, Mexico and Algeria.

The suspended imports represent 200,000 barrels per day and is aimed at "studying the 'spot' prices of the world market, which are lower than the prices set in official contracts."

According to the Petrobras communique, Brazil has the necessary stocks, and the behavior of the market "indicates that the economy measures are having results."

Petrobras predicts that Brazil will save $1 billion in oil imports during 1982 in comparison to imports in 1981.

BRIEFS

PUBLIC DEBT UP -- The Central Bank has reported that public debt through the sale of National Treasury securities (treasury letters and treasury readjustable obligations) increased 24 percent in December through February. In actual figures, public debt went up from 3 trillion cruzeiros to 3.7 trillion cruzeiros. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Mar 82 p 1 PY]

CORVETTES DESCRIBED -- By 1984 Brazil will have formed a coast guard unit. The unit will use Brazilian-made corvettes with the following characteristics: length 85 meters; beam 11.4 meters; draft 3.4 meters; displacement 1,660 tons; range 4,000 nautical miles; maximum speed 25 knots; crew 112; a 76-mm cannon; surface-to-surface missiles; torpedoes; and a helicopter equipped for antisubmarine operations. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PUALO in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 6 PY]

COST OF LIVING INDEX -- The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics has reported that the October 1981-March 1982 national consumer price index will be between 37 and 38 percent. This index is used for salary readjustments, and thus the readjusted minimum salary will be between 16,341 and 16,460 cruzeiros. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 17 PY]

HONDURAN DELEGATION ASKS FOR POLITICAL SUPPORT

PY300254 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Honduran Government has arrived in Chile to outline a peacemaking plan for Central America to the Chilean authorities. Special Ambassador (Edgardo Dumas) met with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames to brief him on the Honduran plan, which includes six points.

The first point voices the need for ending the arms race that has brought so much tension and imbalance in Central American relations. The second stresses the need for creating appropriate mechanisms to exert control for compliance with the commitments made by the governments of the area through international supervision and vigilance. Ambassador (Edgardo Dumas), together with (Miguel Facundo) and (Enrique Aguilar Paz), who are accompanying him, stated that Honduras is ready to submit to that supervision and control.

The third point consists of discussing and agreeing on mechanisms and procedures to control the traffic of arms in the region. Also included within the peacemaking plan for the area is the holding of permanent multilateral talks that will insure understanding that will be conducive to securing a democratic system within the country.

Questioned on what kind of support the Honduran delegation had asked of the Chilean Government, Rojas Galdames said it had been of a political nature. He said: They have asked for suggestions, for ideas on how to implement the disarmament plan, and on how to carry out an economic plan and thus achieve development, as there are many organizations one can resort to for this purpose, such as the OAS. Rojas Galdames noted that notwithstanding the difficult and violent situation in El Salvador, there is a possibility of achieving the above-mentioned objectives. The Honduran delegation left our country for Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

GOVERNMENT TACITLY RECOGNIZES GUATEMALAN JUNTA

PY260107 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The Chilean Government has tacitly recognized the new Guatemalan Government junta, Guatemalan Ambassador Enrique Castellanos stated here today. The Guatemalan diplomat met with Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames, to whom he delivered a detailed report on the process underway in that Central American nation. At the end of the meeting Castellanos expressed thanks to the Chilean Government for its position on the Guatemalan process.

For his part, Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames expressed thanks to the Guatemalan ambassador for his visit, during which the diplomat told him that the situation was normal in his country. The foreign minister said Chilean-Guatemalan relations will remain unchanged and that he had discussed the future of their bilateral relations with the Guatemalan ambassador.

SALVADORAN MISSION IN SANTIAGO HIT BY BLAST

PY301208 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Santiago, 29 Mar (AFP) -- An attack with explosives was perpetrated tonight against the offices of the Salvadoran Consulate in this capital, the Carabineros have reported. According to the semiofficial news agency ORBE, personnel of several police units have been investigating the damage caused to the building in the eastern part of this capital, where the Salvadoran consular offices are located.

Radio Portales said the attack caused no casualties and only slight damage to the consular office. It added that the attackers planted "miguelitos," small multipointed nails, in the area to cover their escape.

'NO SOLUTION' SEEN TO ROLDOS-HURTADO CONFLICT

PA310346 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The conflict between President Oswaldo Hurtado and Vice President Leon Roldos definitely has no solution after the most recent episode, in which Roldos played the main role during Hurtado's trip to Venezuela and Colombia. This opinion was expressed during the trip made by the presidential delegation to those two countries after Roldos' statement became known. Roldos said the government of change ended on 24 May 1981 with the death of his brother Jaime.

It was said in the president's delegation that there are two alternatives now: Either let Roldos behave as he has so far, without paying much attention to him; or have the Chamber of Representatives review his conduct so that a new vice president may be chosen during the next session. However, it was stressed that Hurtado has not yet considered either alternative and that it has not been said when he will.

According to the constitution, the functions of the president and vice president end and they leave their posts vacant when the period for which they were elected is over; when they resign and their resignation is accepted; when the Chamber of Representatives declares them permanently unfit, physically or mentally; or when they are dismissed or abandon their posts. In Roldos' case, it was noted that the third situation could be used -- that is, because he is physically unfit. Although nothing was said in this regard during the tour, it was said that the only choice is to let Roldos continue as he has been without paying much attention to him, or let the chamber review his conduct with the possibility of dismissal.

Roldos Rally Statement

PA292153 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] The postulates of Jaime Roldos Aguilera's popular government came to an end with the tragedy of 24 May 1981, since the political and economic circumstances after that date have not been in accordance with the people's aspirations. This categorical assertion was made by the deceased president's brother, Leon Roldos Aguilera, at a rally held in the streets of Quito. The event was organized by the so-called People's Committee. Here is the acting president's statement:

[Begin recording] We are experiencing the wave of emotion showing that the organized people are a determined expression of struggle, of action on behalf of the people's demands. Tonight we feel the same spirit we felt 2 year ago in San Francisco Plaza, when the country's most retrogressive sectors were closing to President Jaime Roldos the possibility of furthering change in Ecuador. The People's Committee was there on that occasion. Tonight we feel that the Ecuadorean people, through your presence, have maintained their resolve to fight for change in this country. [applause]

True, the government of change in Ecuador came to an end on 24 May 1981. True, the country's political and economic circumstances after 24 May 1981 have not followed the line of your aspirations. True [words indistinct]. The circumstance that I am acting temporarily as president of the republic has enabled me to address you. Had we been able to exert some influence on the Ecuadorean Government that began after the tragedy of 24 May, many of the things that have occured in the last 10 months would not have happened here in Ecuador. [end recording]

POLICE TROOPS ON ALERT AFTER MANTA DISTURBANCES

PA311903 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Cesar Davalos Herrera report from Manta -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Police reinforced by members of the Ecuadorean Air Force, Army and Navy, are protecting the installations that provide basic services to the citizens. A curfew has been established to begin at 1900 tonight. The city was calm again at 1600 after the throngs had damaged public installations.

ECUADOR'S HURTADO SEEKS SUPPORT IN BORDER DISPUTE

PA242249 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0134 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 23 Mar (EFE) -- Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea has asked President Luis Herrera Campins to lend his country's cooperation "in order to solve the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru." This request was disclosed today in Caracas by Ecuadorean Foreign Relations Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez, who pointed out that during the presidents' first meeting Hurtado spoke to Herrera Campins about his country's desire peacefully to solve the border dispute.

According to the Ecuadorean foreign minister, President Hurtado also thanked Herrera Campins for the Venezuelan position during the consultative meeting held by foreign ministers in February 1981 in Washington to discuss the dispute between Peru and Ecuador. President Hurtado "asked Venezuela to continue acting with that same spirit of encouraging both parties (Peru and Ecuador) to search for a definite solution," the foreign minister added.

Hurtado Congress Speech

PA271947 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea to the Venezuelan Congress in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpts] During the last 160 years we have been going in a vicious circle: democracy, dictatorship and anarchy. Political life on our continent has been ruled by political bosses rather than by parties. As we look at the map of Latin America we can see how few democratic governments there are and how dictatorships predominate. This is the manifestation of a fact that has been our fate throughout our republican history. The names of democratic countries have changed, but the prevalence of authoritarian regimes has not. Dictatorship has been presented as a solution to the country's problems, such as lack of social peace and of law and order. These problems are found frequently in free socieities based on a constitution and law. Dictatorship has also been presented as the only solution that might guarantee economic activities and the countries' progress.

To prove the fallacy of this principle, we merely have to review recent history and look at the current dramatic situation in Central America. How easy it is to disrupt constitution order, and yet how hard it is to restore it. That is why countries that have managed to restore it should tread the narrow path of democracy carefully, so they can be strengthened and not abruptly cut off. Within this perspective, we would do well to recall the Venezuelan example. We must strengthen and expand the democratic life won after the last dictatorship by the political parties and their leaders, who united to face the first years of a return to constitutionality. And thus, patiently, adequate conditions were created so that everyone -- even those who had initially followed other paths -- could join the generous path of democratic life.

A true democracy has not only political and ideological pluralism; it also has a diversity of economic and social interests, which must be in harmony with the community's ultimate interests. This requires that we (?not) permit the differences that exist in any free society to lead to situations outside the constitution and the law. We must therefore set aside the Manichaeanism that has characterized current Latin American policy and that has led parties to split into irreconcilable bands.

If political parties cannot reach a consensus, if labor unions and management do not achieve social coexistence, it will be very hard to overcome our present critical political and economic situation. We must bear in mind that the disruption of constitutional order has resulted not only in governments that trample on human rights and freedoms, but also in processes that destroy the social progress achieved by the people. In Latin America we have many examples of this.

Those requirements that Miranda earlier described as indispensable for the peoples' development are still largely nonexistent in Latin America. For this reason our nations' economic growth has not occurred in sufficient proportion to the great wealth we possess. Therefore dependence is not the cause of all evils that affect the continent. In saying this, I am not trying to deny the existence of imperialism, which is still present, or the unequal relations that exist between the [economic] center and the outlying areas. In this respect it suffices to examine the consequences of the international economic crisis and the threats leveled against the independence and autonomy of the region's countries. What I wish to point out is that many of our problems do not come from abroad. They are our sole responsibility and we can solve them ourselves. Apart from the fatalism implied in doing nothing while waiting for the dependence to which we are subjected to be eliminated, it is necessary to ask what country has absolutely freed itself of that chain. Let us understand that interdependence is a fact and that in order to negotiate it in adequate terms there is nothing better than to increase our nations' ability to make autonomous decisions.

In this situation, one path is integration. When the Latin American countries meet, this is a subject that never fails to come up in speeches, which usually recall this lesson for the future: that in the unity of nations lies their strength. But given the failures of the CACM and LAFTA and the difficulties faced by the Cartagena Agreement, we should not feel optimistic.

There are many causes of the crisis in the Andean Pact: the unpredictable political changes in a still unstable continent; the occasionally substantial modifications that the countries have introduced in their development programs; the difference between what the regulations say and the abuses practices; the tendency to think only of each nation's interest and not of the region's common needs; and the military aggression against Ecuador early last year. All of these problems will be overcome. Let us not repeat the mistakes made by our forefathers when they dissolved the Gran Colombia Federation. At that time personal interests and vanity prevailed.

Initiatives such as OPEC, in which Venezuelan Perez Alfonzo played a very important role, have allowed the countries that produce materials to obtain a just price for their exports. But if there is one factor that could harm our integration, it is the border conflict among countries that are part of the Cartagena Agreement. These problems must be solved, but not through aggression and war, which aggravate wounds and deepen rifts; they must be solved through peaceful negotiations of just and worthy formulas. If there is one thing we must do as soon as possible, it is to draft a mechanism that will allow the definite solution of pending territorial problems. This subject is already one of concern for the Andean countries, as is shown in the Ayacucho declaration, the Cartagena mandate, the Lima declaration and the Letter of Conduct.

The depression in the industrialized countries, which may well equal that of the 1930's if it is prolonged, is dramatically effecting the Third World. According to ECLA, Latin America's economic growth in 1981 was the lowest in the past 35 years. The inflation rate averaged close to 70 percent and public and foreign debt reached $240 million [as heard], a figure that could not have been foreseen some time ago.

This situation tends to grow worse because of the U.S. economic policy. Our countries are facing the real possibility of a drop in volume and price of agricultural and raw material exports, added to ever-growing interest rates in the international financial market. Due to this, the Latin American economies are seriously disrupted by high fiscal deficits and deterioration in the balance of payments. Not even the oil exporting countries have been able to escape the negative effects brought on by the northern nations' crisis.

Economic crises are always accompanied by social and political conflicts. Latin American history has many well-taught lessons in this. Due to the fluidity of democratic societies, these effects are more strongly reflected in societies run by constitutional governments. It is true that authoritarianism and violence are trying once again to destroy the republican institutions, but under the present circumstances, the economic crisis is the worst, (?and most dangerous enemy) of democracy.

The time has come to meditate deeply on the responsibilities we have in this difficult moment in Latin America. The problems are so broad and complex that they transcend geographical boundaries. This is the time to revitalize our multilateral institutions, which are a rich regional tradition. Beyond existing differences, the emergency demands the existence of a continent that is united at the highest political level. We are certain that there will be a redefinition of the international economy, a matter of historic importance, from which Latin America cannot be absent. It is our moral duty to join in this, for our own good and for the Third World, of which we are members.

But there is one more reason: President Reagan's program. About which I wish to comment without going into an in-depth discussion of the specific contents of the proposal. Without a doubt, the Central American and Caribbean countries need special attention from the hemisphere. They are facing economic difficulties and social conflicts that have paralyzed their development and have brought about a deterioration in the peoples' living standard. Therefore, any action that would help reactivate them economically, by means of the transfer of financial resources, export incentives and the creation of job sources, must be appreciated.

For a long time, there have been repeated calls for a larger contribution by the United States to Latin American development. Although late, an answer has been received, though not in response to the social problems of the Caribbean countries but in the interest of U.S. security. Unfortunately, that northern countries has repeatedly ignored Latin American proposals designed to achieve more just and dynamic relations, in order to prevent an aggravation of social and political conditions. This attitude is repeated today with regard to the international crisis that affects us so greatly.

These incidents prompt me to refer to the risks of bilaterialism, which is implied in many programs and actions carried out by the U.S. Government, and the danger this represents to Latin American foreign policy. An exclusively bilateral relationship brings negative consequences to the unity of the region, without which we could hardly face the challenges of the last 2 decades of the 20th Century, which will determine the future of mankind.

Mr President, I appreciate your kind invitation. It has been a great honor for the Ecuadorean president to have been received and listened to by the representatives of the sovereign people of Venezuela. [applause]

Hurtado News Conference

PA291527 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Press conference by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado in Caracas -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] I do not have enough information to judge yesterday's events in Guatemala. But I can reiterate what I expressed in the speech that I had the honor to deliver to the senators and deputies of Venezuela yesterday. I said then that the paths to democracy should be open everywhere and that they should be established where they don't exist. I also noted that democracy, despite its limitations and weaknesses, is the best system by which to advance progressively toward [words indistinct] and secure the social peace and political stability that Latin America must have for its development.

All I can say in response to your question is that I hope the events in Guatemala enable that country, affected by violence, to install a democratic government soon and that all Guatemalans may enjoy the essential right to life there and all the rights that are important to society which they do not have now.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The Ecuadorean Government signed the declaration issued by the OAS in St Lucia on El Salvador's political problems. Our government announced that there is hope that elections may lead that republic to peace and to the creation of a government that reflects the will of the people. I cannot ignore the fact that this process will take place under very difficult and complex circumstances. They cannot have the type of elections that would take place in Venezuela or Ecuador. There is violence. The right to live is violated continuously by extremists. I think it is time to listen to the Salvadoran people in a country where every one else has spoken. Those who are armed, political leaders and foreign powers have all spoken. Latin Americans who believe in democracy want to know what the Salvadoran people want. I hope the Salvadoran process may open the doors to a general solution to the serious problem bleeding our Salvadoran brothers.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I said on several occasions that the development of the Third World countries is linked closely to their foreign trade. The decision adopted by OPEC last week is evidence of how vulnerable we remain. This is true, despite the fact that OPEC is the first positive result in the raw-material-producing countries' struggle against the industrialized countries. I believe the OPEC decision was, under the present circumstances, the best way to maintain essential unity, in line with Third World-type policies, and to guarantee prices, thus preventing a price reduction. Of course there will be a reduction of income in the oil-exporting countries, but it will be the result of lower production and not of lower prices.

I think that this decision was politically effective in demonstrating that an organization that has attracted so much world interest -- there has been a true revolution in the world's economy -- cannot be defeated by industrialized countries working to bring down oil prices. All the oil exporting countries will feel negative effects, but we hope this will be a temporary situation, which will end as soon as the daily flow of oil and the industrialized countries' strategic oil reserves become normal.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] A political solution requires the good will of the sides involved. This type of solution can only result from negotiations and agreements. In El Salvador's present political situation, a solution of this type faces great difficulties because of the passions that have emerged as a result of the armed and pol'tical struggle. On some occasions insurmountable obstacles have emerged between the opposing sides. I believe political, government and guerrilla leaders, along with other countries, have intervened in all of the negotiations. But I think the election process can be a very positive factor in the search for a solution, because it can give us an indication of the political tendencies in that country and their meaning. Perhaps the elections will help create conditions for the agreements to which I have already referred.

This of course depends on the will of the Salvadorans. All other countries can do is express their good will and offer their good offices in the event they become necessary.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Latin America has often spoken to the United States about the need for a commitment to the region's economic and social development. This commitment cannot be limited to the investments private sectors may make. Public resources should help in achieving the progress of the continent. Unfortunately, this Latin American position has not been heard. Today, as a result of the political crisis in Central America, a program that could contribute to the region's progress has been created, but this is not enough, because we must realize that the United States cannot provide all the quantitative assistance that should be devoted to the development of the Third World.

Considering this, I think it is dangerous to continue to promote or accept bilateral dealings with the country to the north. The generality and scope of Latin American economic problems demand multilateral solutions. For this reason I have said that SELA could be a good tool for studying the international crisis, the program for Central America and the effects of the U.S. economic policy toward our continent. Based on these studies, Latin American political sectors and governments could then exchange points of view and develop a common policy.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In the speech I delivered yesterday at the Venezuelan Congress, I said that because of the political situation in Latin America and the economic crisis affecting it, there should be political agreements and multilateral actions. This means responsibility for facing these difficult problems should not fall only on the governments. Furthermore, I don't think the governments alone can solve this difficult situation. Both the governments and the opposition must work together to face the difficult task. I also believe no country can face the crisis alone. Why hasn't there been a reduction in oil prices? There is only one reason: The drop was halted by an organization, by a multilateral action.

I believe Latin America must also seek agreements among all the democratic political forces and that there should be an agreement among all Latin American countries, without exception. The crisis affects the Latin American people as a whole. It was in this frame of mind that I had a meeting yesterday with the leaders of the Social Christian Party and another this morning with the leaders of all Venezuelan political parties -- the Social Christian Party, Democratic Action, the Movement for Socialism and the People's Electoral Movement -- because the present situation in Latin America demands that we abandon the Manicheanism to which I have referred. Confrontation among democratic parties would defeat us all in the end.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Arms competition is closely linked to territorial problems. The best way of eliminating it is by solving territorial problems. Of course, all countries must have armies, armed forces, by which the sovereignty of each Latin American nation can be defended. But this should not make us defend or support an arms race. You can see that countries without territorial conflicts don't have arms races.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Objectively speaking, Ecuador wants to inform the people of Latin America about the existence of a serious territorial problem with a neighbor, Peru, and about our desire to find a just, equitable, honorable and peaceful solution to the serious problem that separates our two Latin American peoples. Both the foreign minister of Ecuador and I, as president of the republic, have spoken about this matter and you know about Venezuela's desire to contribute to finding a just solution to a problem that is a source of concern on the continent, a problem that resulted in last year's war. This is a factor of instability in Latin America.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Relations between Ecuador and Cuba have not changed since I took office. They remain at the charge d'affaires level. There is mutual respect for each nation's autonomy. Therefore, we have developed an active economic and cultural exchange. Regarding your second question on the most important achievement of our visit to Venezuela, I think that in the present Latin American situation, a visit of this nature has the main goal of joining efforts and initiatives, of seeking agreements to face the economic crisis.

During this news conference you have heard me repeatedly refer to the economic crisis. I believe right now this is the basic problem faced by all of Latin America. In this regard, I believe the opportunity I had to address Venezuelan senators and deputies, the chance to talk with the country's political leaders and especially the dialogue I have held with President Herrera could help create a tendency in Latin America that will permit a return to multilateralism, to the search for common solutions. I believe this has been one of the positive results of my Venezuelan visit. I am speaking about the most positive results; there are other results I should mention, but since the question was so specific, I answered at my option.

ZAMBRANO HOPES GUATEMALA COUP WILL BRING DEMOCRACY

PA241631 Paris AFP in Spanish 1248 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 24 Mar (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said today that "we hope the political changes in Guatemala will bring a true democratic insitution to that central American nation." Zambrano warned that nevertheless "Venezuela does not wish to interfere in other countries' internal affairs because we are respectful of international law."

The Venezuelan press' front-page headlines today carried Guatemalan reports on the political changes that have occurred in that Central American nation since yesterday.

HUNGARIAN TRADE MISSION RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT

PA211620 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Caracas, 20 Mar (AFP) -- It was reported here today that a Hungarian Government mission has completed an official visit to Venezuela. It will now proceed to Brazil, Argentina and Peru as part of its tour of Latin America. The mission, headed by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met today with President Luis Herrera Campins at the Casona official residence.

Faluvegi indicated that "Hungary is interested in expanding its trade relations with Latin America." He said he was pleased with the meetings he had held, especially with government officials in Caracas. Faluvegi said Hungary and Venezuela will try to increase cooperation in the production of foodstuffs and medicine and in the training of professionals in the health and sports fields.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT DENIES RECOGNIZING GUATEMALA

PA010103 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2030 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Mar (EFE) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat today firmly denied recognizing the new Guatemalan Government. According to a Foreign Secretariat spokesman, in the case of Guatemala, as with any other nation, Mexico applies the Estrada Doctrine: It does not grant recognition or nonrecognition of a government, but merely maintains or withdraws its embassy. According to the Foreign Secretariat, Mexico was erroneously included in a Guatemalan dispatch listing the United States and other governments as recognizing the Guatemalan military government.

HONDURAN FOREIGN SECRETARY TO MEET WITH CASTANEDA

FL311246 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0325 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 30 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Honduras' secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica, will arrive here tomorrow to meet with President Lopez Portillo to discuss all matters related to the crisis in Central America.

Honduran Embassy spokesmen announced that during his 3-day stay the Central American will seek to strengthen diplomatic relations between the two countries. They also said the secretary would meet with Mexico's secretary of foreign relations, Jorge Castaneda, and with members of the Economic Cabinet. A spokesman said one of the main topics will be the armed conflicts faced by El Salvador and Guatemala.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

FL300027 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2325 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 29 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Any attempt aimed at bringing peace to the Central American region will be supported by the Dominican Republic, Manuel Enrique Tavares, that country's foreign minister, asserted here today. "My country hopes the Salvadoran electoral process will lead to peace," the foreign minister told newsmen on arrival here on an official visit that will end Thursday.

Tavares will sign several agreements on scientific and technical cooperation as well as on tourism, and will hold talks with his counterpart, Jorge Castaneda, and other Mexican officials. At the official hall of ceremonies at this city's airport, Tavares was welcomed by Foreign Secretary Castaneda and Dominican Republic Ambassador Carlos Federico Perez.

Tavares said the large number of voters casting ballots in Sunday's elections in El Salvador "is a good sign," and added he is confident President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace proposal for the area will have positive results, like the efforts to improve U.S. relations with Cuba and Nicaragua.

ROYO SEES SALVADORAN ELECTIONS STEP TO DIALOGUE

PA301914 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] In an exclusive statement to this station, Panamanian President Aristides Royo said this afternoon, following yesterday's elections in El Salvador, that he is hopeful that negotiations can now be held between Salvadorans that could lead to peace. In what could be interpreted as the official Panamanian position regarding the situation in El Salvador and as a reaction to yesterday's assemply elections, the Panamanian president said he believes the elections themselves do not represent a solution to the problem, and that this has always been the Panamanian position.

He added, however, that the elections might be part of a solution if an opportune and effective dialogue is now held. President Royo concluded by wishing the Salvadoran people the best of everything.

AMBASSADOR OFFERS SITE FOR CONFERENCE ON REGION

PA301510 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Panama has just offered to be the site for a conference for Central American peace, security and cooperation with the aim of seeking a multilateral system of detente, neutrality and development. Carlos Ozores Typaldos, the Panamanian permanent representative to the United Nations, made this proposal at the Security Council debate on Nicaragua's charges regarding the threat of U.S. aggression. Ozores said that Panama is concerned over the alleged use of military bases in the canal area to support, coordinate and carry out actions against other countries in the region.

Ozores said that if the canal area is being used for purposes other than those agreed upon, this would mean that the Torrijos-Carter treaties as well as the neutral status of the canal are being violated, and this would merit a clear rejection from the Panamanian Government and people. He added that the suggestion of holding a conference for Central American peace, security and cooperation contemplates the participation of all regional heads of state and government and chiefs of the Central American armies. Ozores also proposed the establishment of a system of detente agreements among the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, in which they would agree not to allow the use of their territory as a springboard for actions to destabilize other countries, for arms trafficking, or for the training or transshipment of combatants; to negotiate a political and military system of non-aggression; and to reduce the military budgets of each country.

Ozores asked the Security Council to discharge its main responsibility, which is to maintain international peace and security, by helping the United States and Nicaragua find a solution to their problems by peaceful means. In the name of the Panamanian Government, Ozores called on the two countries to begin a frank and respectful dialogue that would lead to a negotiated solution. He added: A solution to the structural causes of the conflict demands that each Central American country guarantee the existence of a democratic and pluralist regime, which implies the periodic holding of popular elections.

Ozores stressed that in the face of the Central American crisis there is only one alternative: Confrontation or negotiation. He said that negotiation did not entail any risk for U.S. national security, but to try to impose a specific formula from abroad or by force does in fact involve serious risk to the security and interests of the United States as well as of all regional countries. Ozores concluded by affirming that it is artificial and accomodating to attribute the social and political crisis in Central America to foreign influence or infiltration, when its deep-rooted causes are the conditions of abject poverty and oppression that these peoples are subjected to.

Illueca on Summit Proposal

PA301515 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca has said that a Central American summit meeting on peace, security and cooperation would help to stabilize the region.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] Mr Minister, Carlos Ozores, our ambassador to the United Nations, has announced that Panama has offered to be the venue for a conference of peace, justice, cooperation and security in the Central American area. Could you tell us something more about this?

[Answer] President Aristides Royo launched this plan during a meeting with a special mission that Honduran President Suazo Cordova sent to Panama. President Royo's position, which was presented to the Security Council this afternoon, is that a summit meeting on peace, security and cooperation in Central America could contribute to the peaceful solution of the great conflicts that exist in the Central American area. In line with President Royo's plan, this would be a meeting of chiefs of state and of government as well as the commanders of the armies of Central America, without exception. This means that Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama would meet at this level to discuss the problems of the region.

President Royo's position is also in response to the proposals made by Mexico and Nicaragua regarding a plan for peace in the region, and a recent proposal made by the Honduran Government and presented before the OAS Council during a protocolar session.

Of course, one of the parties in this situation, as has already been stated by Mexico, is Cuba, and if a meeting of this kind is held, I believe that, in accordance with the position expressed in these talks between Hondurans and Panamanians and logically, among Mexicans, Cubans and Nicaraguans, in line with a Central American spirit and a spirit of peace, it would also be necessary to inform and consult the governments of Mexico and Cuba. [end recording]

Regarding the intervention of other nations in the Central American conflict and the alleged use of U.S. military bases to train guerrillas, Foreign Minister Illueca said:

[Begin recording] Ambassador Ozores alluded to press reports in different countries on such activities and to the possible policy followed at the defense sites that the U.S. Army has in Panama by virtue of the canal treaty.

Panama's position in this matter, and Ambassador Ozores' concern reflects this is that the defense sites and the presence of the U.S. Army are authorized by the treaty exclusively for the defense and protection of the interoceanic waterway. Any activity that might be offensive in character, or the provision of equipment, men or materiel to other armies for purposes that could be considered conflictive or aggressive, would not be in line with the function of those military units and would be a violation of the treaty.

If the United States, under certain circumstances, feels that a Latin American country needs some kind of military assistance, the United States should respect the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, which is one of the mechanisms of the Inter-American system. The issue would have to be presented to the OAS; the matter could not be dealt with unilaterally by the United States.

We have great respect for the United States and we also expect the United States to respect us and to comply with the treaties. I believe that Panama has the right to demand this. I believe that the public in Panama supports the Panamanian Government.

[Question] Then the School of the Americas is in violation of the treaties, since officers of other countries are trained in war techniques there?

[Answer] In our opinion, the function of the School of the Americas cannot be the promotion of war or of combat techniques. it should be an academic institution that provides command and staff classes or scientific and technological research that is purely academic. If the School of the Americas were to become involved in combat training activities, it would no longer be a school of the Americas, nor would it be fulfilling the mission that Panama feels it should fulfill.

[Question] One last question. What is your opinion of the elections in El Salvador?

[Answer] Available information on the elections in El Salvador leads the countries in the region to consider the purpose of those elections. if the elections in El Salvador were held to create a legal regime and open the way for a new consitution that would permit peace to reign in that fraternal country, which is now subject to lamentable bloodletting, then the top officials of the Panamanian Government continue to feel that it is necessary for the Salvadorans themselves to seek formulas of understanding, to negotiate a solution by means of conciliatory formulas that would guarantee to that country a future of peace, thus contributing to the pacification and tranquillity of the entire region. [end recording]

PAREDES COMMENTS ON RETIREMENT, POLITICAL FUTURE

PA312319 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Mar 82 pp 1, 10

[By Eva Montilla de Kinkead]

[Text] Col Ruben Dario Paredes this morning told the media: "I believe in political parties; I hope they do a good job in 1984." The commander in chief of the National Guard agreed that everyone should participate in the political process and reiterated that the possibility that he may run for president depends on what the majority, that is, the people, want. He insisted he will retire and that if he is needed he will be at home with his family.

Colonel Paredes said: "I hope there will be additional qualified candidates, for the good of the country," obviously referring to the 1984 elections. He also reaffirmed his respect for democratic principles and his support for a ppresidential candidate who earns the support of the majority.

After making these statements, the chief of the National Guard and the staff members accompanying him went to the meeting room of the Canal Commission, where they met with the authorities of that institution.

APPOINTMENT OF TAMBS DESCRIBED AS 'BLUNDER'

PA312317 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Mar 82 p 11

[Article by Guillermo Rodolfo Valdes: "The Tambs Case"]

[Text] Just as we Panamanians were rejoicing over the fall of one of the most infamous colonialist vestiges on 1 April, the luster was tarnished by the announcement that an American known for his opposition to the Torrijos-Carter treaties is a candidate for the post of ambassador to Panama. Logically, every citizen, without exception, immediately voiced opposition to this appointment.

Sovereign countries reserve the right to receive as representatives individuals who are acceptable because of their public activities or the sympathy they have elicited in those countries. It is clear that Panama has not the slightest intention of granting approval to an American known for his opposition to full Panamanian sovereignty over the canal area. Any insistence that we Panamanians should accept this candidate as ambassador would be an untimely provocation. It would be good if this were understood by those who can alert the Reagan government to this blunder, which might represent a step backward in normal relations between the two countries.

EL SALVADOR

RADIO BROADCASTS NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

PA312118 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish at 2102 GMT on 31 March broadcasts national election results, including departmental breakdowns, as of 2040 GMT. They are as follows:

San Salvador:	ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance]	77,179
	AD [Democratic Action]	36,338
	PCN [National Counciliation Party]	30,906
	PDC [Christian Democratic Party]	128,503
	POP [Popular Orientation Party]	3,925
	PPS [Salvadoran Popular Party]	12,799
Santa Ana:	ARENA	33,144
	AD	10,819
	PCN	19,520
	PDC	54,870
	POP	1,652
	PPS	4,500
San Miguel:	ARENA	28,838
	AD	5,807
	PCN	26,930
	PDC	38,635
	POP	0
	PPS	2,146
La Libertad:	ARENA	39,703
	AD	10,550
	PCN	21,146
	PDC	58,704
	POP	1,993
	PPS	4,729
Usulutan:	ARENA	15,648
	AD	2,695
	PCN	7,888
	PDC	15,041
	POP	689
	PPS	1,577
Sonsonate:	ARENA	31,478
	AD	6,071
	PCN	17,003
	PDC	38,528
	POP	0
	PPS	2,903
La Union:	ARENA	15,663
	AD	1,998
	PCN	20,208
	PDC	21,517
	POP	935
	PPS	1,111
La Paz:	ARENA	13,223
	AD	2,630
	PCN	10,357
	PDC	20,657
	POP	0
	PPS	1,286

Chalatenango:	ARENA	14,040
	AD	1,375
	PCN	1,645
	PDC	15,689
	POP	433
	PPS	759
Cuscatlan:	ARENA	23,400
	AD	2,590
	PCN	11,974
	PDC	15,768
	POP	601
	PPS	1,051
Ahuachapan:	ARENA	21,002
	AD	1,681
	PCN	1,727
	PDC	14,815
	POP	423
	PPS	0
Morazan:	ARENA	4,375
	AD	1,040
	PCN	5,114
	PDC	9,757
	POP	0
	PPS	348
San Vicente:	ARENA	7,556
	AD	2,069
	PCN	10,507
	PDC	13,508
	POP	0
	PPS	662
Cabanas:	ARENA	8,024
	AD	635
	PCN	7,898
	PDC	6,476
	POP	0
	PPS	0
Total:	ARENA	324,263
	AD	86,298
	PCN	205,823
	PDC	452,468
	POP	10,651
	PPS	33,881

National Total: 1,113,394

BUSTAMANTE SAYS COALITION VIOLATES ELECTORAL LAW

PA312304 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 31 Mar 82 pp 2, 47

[Excerpts] "The opposition parties cannot form a coalition because they would be violating the electoral law. What they can do is reach a political agreement," Dr Jorge Bustamante, Central Electoral Council president, said.

He also said that parties interested in forming a coalition should announce their decision to the Central Electoral Council at least 45 days prior to the elections, as specified by Article 71 of the provisional electoral law in relations to party coalitions.

"In the meantime, political parties cannot form a coalition because they would be in violation of the electoral law. What they can do is to reach some sort of political agreement, after the Constituent Assembly starts functioning," Bustamante indicated.

ARMY REPORTS NATIONWIDE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

PA311250 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Mar 82 pp 2, 9

[Excerpts] There were some harassment actions yesterday morning from 0200 to 0600 in sectors close to the Army 1st Infantry Brigade headquarters in Mejicanos; also in Zacamil neighborhood and other sectors outside San Salvador.

The neighborhoods of Belen, Universidad Norte, Mario Auxiliadora, La Fosa and other nearby places were also disturbed by these actions. Shots from different caliber weapons and the noise of helicopters flying very low could be heard all night.

The terrorists gave up their plan to occupy San Salvador's downtown area, to prevent being encircled. They were forced to withdraw, firing several shots at the Army 1st Infantry Brigade headquarters, without damage.

The Armed Forces Press Committee issued an official bulletin reporting the actions of terrorists in other parts of the country. In San Felipe, San Vicente Department, they killed two soldiers who were escorting a 48-truck convoy transporting gasoline to the eastern part of the country, where, due to damaged roads and terrorist threats to truck drivers, the fuel supply has been very irregular. According to the bulletin, the Army repelled a terrorist attack at 23d Street and Independence Avenue.

The bulletin also says that soldiers from the civil defense repelled a large group of extremists who had attacked the town of Torola, Moazan Department. Another terrorist attack in Antiguo Cuscatlan, in the Veracruz area, was also repelled by members of the civil defense.

The bulletin says that the extremists caused serious damage to Usulutan. There they damaged the electric plant, tore down powerline posts and sabotaged other public services. In Sociedad, Morazan Department, the terrorists launched a surprise attack, killed the military commander and then fled.

The bulletin also mentions that several shots were fired at the U.S. Embassy guards. It does not say if they were hurt.

The terrorists attacked the police station in La Union but were repelled. No reports on casualties were available. Terrorists attacked a helicopter which was trying to land in San Sebastian, San Vicente department.

ARMY SAYS ORDER BEING RESTORED IN USULUTAN

PA010039 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 Mar 82 pp 2, 58

[Excerpts] At least 200 extremists died when army and security corps units restored order in Usulutan, the Armed Forces Press Committee reported yesterday. An Armed Forces spokesman said that an undetermined number of terrorists occupied some positions in the downtown area and the suburbs of Usulutan on Saturday afternoon. The terrorists were firing their weapons at military installations and security corps garrisons, in what they termed harassment actions.

The military sources expressed the belief that the attack on Usulutan and its surroundings could have been a diversionary maneuver, to permit the disembarkment of foreign mercenaries and other terrorists.

According to reports, armed men with Nicaraguan accents were seen disembarking in the canals of the Jiquilisco marshes and near Puerto el Triunfo and the El Espino beach. These men, who had guns in their hands, were asking peasants how could they get to Santa Ana, San Miguel and other towns in the west and center of the country.

The same peasants added that apparently these men, who are believed to be Nicaraguans, apparently are not familiar with Salvadoran territory; all they knew was where to disembark and that they should fight and carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism, in accordance with orders received from their point of origin. They were not even told the location of their objectives. These men are giving the impression that they were trained to destroy, without bothering to determine whom or what.

Yesterday afternoon, military sources said that the situation in Usulutan was under the armed forces' control and that order was being restored. Finally, the Armed Forces Press Committee official reported that the Army's casualties were 15 dead and 30 wounded.

BUS SERVICE TO OUTER TOWNS SLOWLY RESUMES

PA010031 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The gradual resumption of bus service to Chalatenango, El Poy, Aguilares, Sensuntepeque, San Sebastian, San Vicente and Tenansingo was announced at the eastern bus terminal today in Sal Salvador.

The bus owners said yesterday that the few buses that will be operating will be doing so on a test basis, to keep the buses from being burned and to prevent the drivers, collectors and passengers from being assaulted and robbed. Several bus owners from the east still have not decided whether bus service should be normalized, because the extremists' criminal activities have not ended in their area.

PCN DENIES GARCIA TO BE PARTY'S CANDIDATE

PA010058 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 31 Mar 82 pp 5, 30

[Text] Yesterday Col Roberto Escobar Garcia, a top leader of the National Conciliation Party, PCN, denied a news dispatch published 15 days ago that Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia had been nominated by the PCN as its presidential canidate. "It is not true. This information did not originate at PCN headquarters," Escobar Garcia said.

As for whether the PCN will accept the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, platform -- the three main points of which are the immediate dismissal of Duarte's government; the establishment of a governing junta formed by one civilian and two army generals; and no negotiations with the left -- Escobar Garcia said that "those are ARENA's demands and are not necessarily shared by the other opposition parties." "We might outline a joint program for national unity, but for the time being, the PCN will maintain its own political platform," Escobar Garcia stressed.

He expalined that the PCN platform advocates strengthening the three branches of the state and establishing political and economic guidelines that will service for the initiation of talks with other parties on establishing a government of national unity. Escobar Garcia added that ARENA's proposal has not yet been discussed by any of the opposition parties.

Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, ARENA leader, indicated that Generals Jose Guillermo Garcia, Jaime Abdul Gutierrez or Eugenio Vives Casanova could be the members of the governing junta. When asked if he approved these appointments, Escobar Garcia said: "All three generals have my trust, respect and friendship. Of course, I am speaking for myself, not on behalf of the PCN."

As for whether the new government would maintain or change the Army's structure and commands, Escobar Garcia said: "It is up to the Armed Forces High Command to decide on organizational issues for the military institution, which is technical, delicate and of a unique and specific nature. We must first listen to what the Armed Forces High Command has to say."

Asked if the PCN will join the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, Maria Julia Castillo, another PCN leader, said: "We have not had any talks with the PDC. Besides, our ideologies are different. We are nationalists and support the people, while the PDC follows an international party line and supports foreign interests."

Referring to the much-discussed opposition parties coalition, Maria Julia Castillo said the five opposition parties are not trying to form a coalition -- "What we are trying to form is an unselfish, nonpartisan government, which will work on behalf of and for the people." Finally, she said: "We are almost sure that we have 14 or 15 deputies to the Constituent Assembly."

FMLN-FDR ISSUE STATEMENT CONDEMNING ELECTIONS

PA311708 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Statement issued by the FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador on 30 March 1982 as broadcast by Radio Venceremos -- recorded]

[Text] The Position of the FMLN and FDR on the 28 March Elections

The 28 March elections have ended as they began, with an enormous propaganda campaign by the Reagan government and the junta, and with manipulation that responds more to the junta's wish to achieve popular and international support than to the realities of the country. Manipulation of the electoral results is evident.

At 1830 on Monday, 29 March, the Central Electoral Council (CCE), after 24 hours of counting, reported a total of 376,814 valid votes. At 0600 on 30 March, barely 12 hours later, the number had risen to 747,256 valid votes. This means that in less than half the time it had doubled the number of votes counted. The old history of the 1972 fraud, known as overnight votes, has been repeated. The only difference is that in 1972 the National Guard stuffed the ballot boxes and today the CCE computers are doing the job.

The junta ambassador to Washington speaks of 1.2 million voters when the CCE had announced publicly that it would print 800,000 ballots. The junta resorted to very clumsy pressure to force the people to vote. It withheld the salaries of the state employees and informed them that those who showed their identification with proof that they had voted would get paid after 28 March. This same technique was used by the banks and many privately-owned businesses. But above all the pressures and manipulation, we find that the junta's repressive terror affected the conscience of all Salvadorans during the electoral campaign and on the day of the elections. Moreover, all the junta and U.S. Government propaganda has not been able to hide the fact that in El Salvador there is an ongoing war of the people against the dictatorship because, on the days prior to elections and on election day itself, the FMLN successfully carried out its military plans, demonstrating the capacity of its forces to operate all over the country -- in the cities and in the countryside -- and to strike important blows against the junta's army.

Looking toward the future, it is necessary to analyze the meaning of the election results.

First, it has meant the legalization of the open fascism represented by D'Aubuisson's party.

These elections have opened the doors of legality to sectors which are directly responsible for the absence of democracy in El Salvador and for Monsignor Romero's assassination and which have publicly offered the free distribution of napalm to kill subversives. These elections have served to grant acceptance to those that torture and massacre our people.

Second, it means the political rehabilitation of the National Conciliation Party (PCN) which from 1961 to 1979, was responsible for the fraud and repression that led to the current situation.

Third, it means the political weakening of the Christian Democrats who, to remain in the government, have no other alternative than to share it with continuists and fascists. One does not need to be a prophet to see that with these elections the Christian Democrats have brought about their removal from the government.

Fourth, the published results indicate that the contradictions and conflicts within the groups participating in the elections will increase and will lead to a greater intervention by the U.S. Government. We are already seeing this. The vote count is not yet final and D'Aubuisson has already had breakfast with the U.S. ambassador, on the same day that the leaders of the six parties were invited to lunch by Ambassador Hinton.

The people of Salvador wonder: What is the point of elections if on the following day the politicians meet at the home of the Yankee representative to carve up the cake? We are clearly returning to the old times of U.S. proconsuls.

In conclusion, we reiterate our position on these elections. These elections are not a path for resolving the conflict. They do not represent the free will of the people and have been only a maneuver of the junta and U.S. administration to try to attain legitimacy before the international public.

The FMLN and the FDR reaffirm their policy as established prior to the elections. The peoples war and our willingness to start negotiations to achieve peace continues as before, during and after the elections. We are the representatives of the true peace aspirations of our people. For this reason we reject the manipulation of the elections by the junta and Reagan and state that today, more than ever, it is urgent and necessary to direct our efforts toward the country's main problems: social injustice and the denial of peoples' freedoms. These problems are the cause of the war we are waging and only through a serious, sincere and overall negotiation will peace, justice and freedom be attained.

For this reason, we also reject the insincere offer of a political solution extended on Monday, 29 March, by Secretary of State Haig. He is using the term political solution to disguise what would be a surrender by the peoples' forces. The Salvadoran people do not surrender. We shall achieve peace with dignity because we are waging a war to achieve it.

AFP: FMLN-FDR LEADER VIEWS SUNDAY'S ELECTIONS

PA311404 Paris AFP in Spanish 0224 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By Paul Rutler]

[Text] San Jose, 30 Mar (AFP) -- The leftist Salvadoran opposition said today in San Jose that "the probable victory of the right over the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in Sunday's elections in El Salvador, far from being a defeat for the guerrillas, is on the contrary a victory." Fabio Castillo, spokesman of the political-diplomatic commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and its armed fist, the FMLN, told AFP that "the extreme right has helped us defeat President Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democracy and now the social base of the PDC will help us defeat the fascist right."

Castillo rejected the interpretation which views the high rate of electoral participation as defeat for the guerrillas; "in the first place, I believe that the figures have been inflated. In addition, our struggle within El Salvador is military and the fighting will continue."

"Elections in El Salvador traditionally have been fraudulent. This time, however, the fraud was not in favor of a party but concerned the number of voters," Castillo said. He said that the voters should have numbered over 2 million persons and not 1.5 million as the authorities claim. He also said that total number of voters did not surpass 40 percent.

"If the lines were long on Sunday, it was because there were few voting precincts. (A total of 13 in the capital) and because the people feared reprisals because their identification documents would show if they had voted or not," Castillo stated.

The FDR-FMLN leader said that regardless, the leftist opposition will not recognize the legitimacy of any regime born of these elections. He said, however, that the left remains willing to negotiate.

Regarding this point, Castillo said that with the coming to power of persons such as former Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, of the extreme right, the possibilities for negotiation are disappearing completely. "From now on it will be the political-military pressures of the left which will compel the government to want to negotiate," he said.

"The guerrillas would have won a military victory if it was not for the massive military aid given by the United States to the Salvadoran Army," he added. "Nevertheless, for some time the military balance has been slowly turning in favor of the guerrillas: We have consolidated our strategic positions and our efficiency. We also control various parts of the country," Castillo said.

Along with these military advances, the Salvadoran leader continued, the left has gained ground politically and is gradually obtaining the support of the middle classes of the population, as well as of the small and medium businessmen. "They have gradually begun to understand that a revolution is more advantageous for them than a war."

The results of Sunday's elections, Castillo said in conclusion, will place the U.S. Government in a still more difficult position. The North Americans will increase their opposition to President Reagan's policies and "now he will be compelled to support the rightist government in El Salvador."

MANAGUA REPORTS FMLN ACTIONS, STATEMENTS

Withdrawal From Usulutan

PA311541 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] San Jose -- The Salvadoran guerrillas, who occupied Usulutan for 1 week, withdrew from some of the places they were controlling in order to improve their positions in the siege of that important city.

According to the latest reports, the FMLN forces seized Usulutan, 110 km east of San Salvador, early last week as part of a revolutionary offensive. The same sources reported that since then the rebels were able to repeal all the actions of the army of the Christian Democratic junta which was supported by artillery fire and the Air Force. At the same time, the rebels inflicted many casualties on government troops, captured prisoners and recovered arms and ammunition.

Apparently the decision to withdraw from some of the palces in Usulutan to better surround the city responded to the need to protect the civilian population which supported them during the occupation.

People's War Justified

PA010404 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A document issued by the FMLN international relations commission states that the revolutionary people's war being waged by the Salvadoran people, led by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, is the result of the systematic closure of peaceful paths by the military dictatorship, which has left the people the recourse of armed struggle as their sole legitimate path to liberation. It added that the war that the people are waging is just and is intended to achieve well-being, social justice and democracy.

Another paragraph of the document stated that the FMLN has achieved greater control of terrain and military positions, within the improvement of its capability in the development of the war.

Communique on Arrests

PA312108 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Communique issued by the Press Secretariat of the Salvadoran FMLN; place and date not given]

[Text] The Press Secretariat of the FMLN General Headquarters reports that Farid Handal, a leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], was arrested at 1100 today, Wednesday, 31 March, in the Juan Santamaria Airport in San Jose, Costa Rica, by security policemen. Similarly, we report the arrest of Ramon Carmona, another FDR member, in the airport in Tegucigalpa, as he was about to board a SAHSA airplane en route to Panama. Carmona was returning from Puerto Rico after attending a solidarity meeting.

The FDR demands that the authorities of both governments promptly release Farid Handal and Ramon Carmona and respect their physical and moral integrity. At the same time, we demand that they not be sent to El Salvador, since this would be equivalent to a death sentence.

We denounce these arrests as part of the repressive activities being carried out by the U.S. Government, through the CIA, against leaders of the FMLN and FDR.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON CURRENT ISSUES

Sabotage to Phone Lines

PA261918 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Reports from San Salvador describe action in the center of the capital. Commander Ana Sonia Medina, alias Commander Mariana, reports the following:

On Tuesday, 23 March at 1930, guerrilla groups of FMLN simultaneously sabotaged three telephone line boxes belonging to the National Telecommunications Administration, ANTEL, located on 11th Avenue south. FMLN commando units also dynamited telephone lines on 7th Avenue north, and Ruben Dario Street, approximately four blocks from the National Palace and one block from ANTEL. The telephone line boxes were totally destroyed and the streets were damaged. The explosion left more than 5,000 telephone lines out of service.

The commando unit was directed by Commander (Cornejo). These actions are the people's reply to the electoral farce and demonstrate their support for the Heroic hunger strike by our companeros who are political prisoners. Signed by Commander Alejandro Montenegro.

Puerto Parada Seized

PA271743 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, alias Balta, reports from Usulutan that we are holding our positions. We control the approaches to Usulutan; the roads from the Golden Bridge to Usulutan, from the city of San Miguel in the east to (?Ocotal) and from Santiago de Maria to Usulutan, where our forces have kept the enemy at bay. At the (Erehuaiquin) bridge, our combatants have repelled the advance of the enemy, who tried unsuccessfully to overrun our positions with Massinger trucks and other vehicles. At 1222, Commander Balta reports heavy fighting in Usulutan.

Attention Salvadoran people. Here is a report about a new victory in Usulutan Department. Our army continues to overrun the enemy positions.

Attention, in Puerto Parada, which is only a few kilometers from this important city on the country's east, only a few kilometers from Usulutan, the FMLN's revolutionary army has dealt a crushing defeat to the enemy forces.

Attention. We have seized 10 G-3 rifles, 8 carbines, [word indistinct] Garand and [word indistinct] radio transmitter in Puerto Parada. We are being told at this moment that during this victory by our people in Puerto Parada. We captured 10 prisoners of war, 4 of whom are soldiers, while the rest are paramilitary elements. The remaining soldiers and paramilitary elements belonging to the garrison at Usulutan fled in complete disarray, leaving their equipment and war supplies behind. Commander Balta tells us that our forces entered Puerto Parada at 0600. Heavy fighting immediately took place with the enemy, which had soldiers from the Usulutan garrison and paramilitary element there.

The enemy forces asked for reinforcements, but this was to no avail. The reinforcements did not arrive. Following 3 and 1/2 hours of fighting, our forces took complete and absolute control of Puerto Parada. Commander Balta invites foreign newsmen in the vicinity of Usulutan to contact our forces and to visit Puerto Parada and confirm this information, which we are now relaying to our people.

This victorious action in Puerto Parada, Usulutan Department, was led by Commander Santos Lino Ramierz, alias Commander Cesar, who, as our people know, is a former National Police sergeant. We are also told from Puerto Parada that the four captured soldiers are wounded.

Herrera Campins Views Praised

PA272311 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Communique issued by the press secretariat of the FMLN general command 24 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Regarding the statement by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, the FMLN considers it important to state:

L. The FMLN has received with attention the statement made by the Venezuelan president and views as a positive gesture on his part, the recognition and support offered to our proposal for a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

2. Our people's war has taught us to distinguish those who are bent on leading our country and the entire region to a conflict of unforeseeable consequences from those who are willing to make efforts to have peace and democracy on our continent. In this sense we see the Venezuelan president as an adversary of our positions but we believe that he is -- in contrast to those who are dominated by blindness and arrogance -- a loyal adversary with whom we can discuss and share aspirations.

We believe that with Herrera Campins we can calmly evaluate the present situation of the war we are waging in our country, the rational characteristics of our proposal for a political solution and the dangers involved in a prolongation of the Salvadoran conflict and an intervention by foreign forces. We hope that these talks can lead to the development of common efforts to stop the interventionist danger and favor a negotiated solution for our country.

3. We fully share the Venezuelan president's ideas on terrorism. It is precisely because we firmly believe in them, that we reject the present electoral project. Terrorism is increasing in El Salvador. It is a terrorism promoted by the top military commanders and the General Staff of the Armed Forces who prevent the minimum conditions needed to hold somewhat believable and respectable elections.

Once again we note that our rejection of this political project is not absolute. It is a rejection that is based on the situation prevailing in our country. On the contrary, we believe that the present elections are outside our reality because they were planned and imposed from abroad.

4. We honestly believe that the terms expressed by Herrera Campins as a result of a letter that the general command sent to him privately, are an indication that we are not mistaken. We feel that his statement confirms our initial impression that with him we can develop a constructive dialogue in an effort to contribute to stopping the danger of a regional war and to building justice and peace in the region. Both Herrera Campins and we believe that a war of aggression against our country and the region would be a huge historical absurdity. Therefore, we feel that common conditions and historical conditions force us to become involved in joint efforts to internationalize peace against the forces that are coldbloodedly planning war and destruction.

5. In conclusion, we have decided to publish the full text of the letter that we sent to the Venezuelan president. We think that the letter is important for the understanding of our proposal. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Youths Join FMLN

PA282054 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1900 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] In our controlled areas in Usulutan the people have massively joined us and are following the instruction of our companeros. A total of 300 Usulutan youths joined us as militiamen or combatants [words indistinct]. Regarding another enemy casualty in Cuscatancingo, we killed (Marco Antonio Granado), a soldier, in the Route 24 bus terminal.

In San Vicente, the Pan-American Highway continues under our control. From km 81 to 84 our forces made enemy forces flee in disarray. Despite the fact that the enemy is gathering at Tierra Blanca bridge [words indistinct] Tres Calles, he is not advancing. The enemy forces' will to fight is completely nil.

In addition, the international press has reported to the world the occupation of Santa Lucia neighborhood in Zacatecoluca, the combat in Cuscatancingo, San Antonio Abad, Costa Rica neighborhood, Apopa and various places in the capital.

Our forces' siege on Apopa continues. Teotepeque, Chalatenango and throughout the country is a battlefield where the people, minute by minute, are snatching rifles away from the dictatorship. The people are making the enemy retreat while the Salvadoran youth are joing the insurrection. As the Salvadoran youth join our ranks, we issue a call to popular committees throughout the country to speed up the preparations for the insurrection. Let's all say present in this historic hour of our fatherland.

Salvadorans, we will be accompanying this invincible army again at 2130 GMT. More than ever we are certain and convinced that we will win!

Usulutan City Action

PA311510 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] We have established contact with our mobile unit in Usulutan. We are going to report to our people from Usulutan. Go ahead, Usulutan.

[Begin live relay] This mobile unit of Radio Venceremos is right now somewhere in Usulutan. This city has been held by FMLN forces for the past 6 days. There have been 6 days of fighting. We are with Companero Commander Bernardo Torres, who is responsible for FMLN forces in the northern sector of the city of Usulutan.

[Question] Companero Commander Bernardo, could you tell Radio Venceremos about the military actions during these 6 days of popular advances in the city of Usulutan, especially in the northern sector?

[Answer] With pleasure, Companero. Our revolutionary forces took positions in the northern sector of the city of Usulutan on 25 March. The first day, the revolutionary forces approached and were deployed to get as close as possible to the Monserrate and (La Cruz) neighborhoods, the prison, the barracks, El Manguito hill and the bus terminal.

The first day there was not much fighting. On the 26th, there was fierce fighting between the forces of the puppet junta and our companeros. As I said before, our companeros have been holding a line that goes from Monserrate to the bus terminal.

The enemy has vainly tried to break our line. They made their biggest efforts on Saturday, 27 March and Sunday, 28 March. The enemy has been utilizing approximately 350 men, but they have not been able to push us back from our positions. In view of this, the enemy has been forced to use artillery and machinegun fire from helicopters and planes. The civilian population has been affected, especially the residents of (La Cruz) and Monserrate, where more than 22 homes were destroyed by enemy artillery fire.

One of the most important results reported so far is the fact that on Saturday our forces laid siege to the prison, located 200 meters north of the barracks. The enemy was forced to withdraw 300 meters from the original fighting position. It is necessary to point out the high morale of our fighters, their heroism and the broad support given by the population, especially on Thursday and Friday, because on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, massive enemy artillery fire made it difficult to mobilize the civilian population in the combat zone.

The people have cooperated fully, providing our fighters with food. I would say that these are the most important results of the action. The sites of the fighting have alternated. At times the heaviest fighting took place in the northern sector. At other times, the enemy concentrated forces in the south. Another characteristic of the fighting is that it has been taking place at night as well as during the day.

Right now it is being reported that there is bitter fighting in the northern zone. This fighting involves approximately 300 enemy troops. The enemy has been using two light tanks to penetrate and attack our positions. They have also used special forces from the paratroopers unit.

This is all we can say about the fighting that has taken place in the northern zone. We believe that so far we have inflicted 75 or 80 casualties on the enemy during the 6 days of fighting. This is what we can say. [end relay]

Radio's Jamming Protested

PA311646 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] On 22 March, in response to a call from the FMLN, newsmen and writers created an association of friends of Radio Venceremos.

This was done to break the blocking of news on the struggle of the Salvadoran people, to break the imperialist encirclement that the Reagan administration wants to implement from Caron, a Yankee ship stationed in the Gulf of Fonseca.

More than 50 persons -- including newsmen, writers, and artists -- as well as news media, have created in Paris an association of friends of the official voice of the FMLN.

The association plans to denounce the jamming of Radio Venceremos broadcasts from the U.S. ship. It also plans to collect and to make public all the Radio Venceremos reports. It will also carry out financial and political campaigns in support of our guerrilla radio station.

It has been announced that on 15 May there will be a meeting to declare 15 May a day of national solidarity with Radio Venceremos, in France. In the face of imperialist jamming, let the people follow Radio Venceremos.

GUATEMALA

U.S. EMBASSY DAMAGED BY RPG ROCKET ATTACK

PA010324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The U.S. Embassy in Guatemala was the target of an attack tonight. Only 24 hours after the United States recognized the military junta that overthrew President Romeo Lucas on 23 March, attackers fired an RPG-2 at the U.S. Embassy.

The rocket opened a hole of about 20 centimeters in the wall of the third floor of the embassy, while several bursts of machinegun fire shattered a large window on the same floor. In recent days, officials have been seen working on the third floor offices, obtaining reports on the military government that seized power last week in Guatemala and that, according to the U.S. diplomats, was carefully observed by the embassy, which transmitted data and reports to the State Department in Washington. The group of attackers also fired on a bank in front of the embassy, but here also they caused only property damage.

The U.S. Embassy security chief told ACAN-EFE that the group of attackers was traveling in an open pickup truck and fled quickly. The members of the embassy security staff were in the basement at the time of the attack; according to their chief, "the building shook."

Minutes after the attack, some 20 Guatemalan Armed Forces soldiers arrived at the embassy to reinforce its security. Although no organization has taken responsibility for the attack on the embassy, the armament used (an RPG-2 rocket launcher known as a "Chinese candle grenade") is characteristic of the one used by the guerrillas, who a few days ago denied their support for the military junta that overthrew General Lucas.

AFP REPORTS GUERRILLA ACTIONS IN CAPITAL

PA302328 Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Mar (AFP) -- It was disclosed here today that guerrilla groups burned down four gasoline stations in the Guatemalan capital last night, while in the western Department of El Quiche, insurgents blocked several roads and burned three vehicles, one of which was state-owned.

In Guatemala City, after several relatively calm days, members of the poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) broke into four gasoline stations last night and burned them down, after overpowering the employees. Losses amounted to several thousand dollars.

In El Quiche, also an area of recent calm, guerrillas established barricades at several points along the Pan-American Highway and burned three vehicles. One of the vehicles belonged to the Communications Ministry, while the other two were privately owned.

Since February, subversive activity has been sharply decreased in the western plateau of Guatemala, where it had been intense for the past year. Rebel actions in that area are now isolated incidents. Last night's attacks in Guatemala City are the first to take place since last Tuesday, when a military movement overthrew the government of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

GENERAL GUEVARA REPORTED STILL IN GUATEMALA

PA311800 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] According to Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, it is not true that Brig Gen Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, the former presidential candidate designated president by the now-dissolved national congress, left the country late last week. General Maldonado Schaad said that General Guevara Rodriguez is still in Guatemala, more specifically, at home, since he is a reserve officer.

RIOS MONTT DENIES PLANS FOR PRESIDENCY

PA301756 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The soldiers' machineguns must serve to protect the people rather than to threaten them, Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt said at a rally held last night in central park to express support for his government. Rios denied that he plans to become a presidential candidate. The rally gathered between 40,000 and 50,000 people.

GOVERNMENT'S HEALTH, LABOR MINISTERS TAKE OFFICE

PA310448 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Adolfo Castaneda Felice took office this afternoon as new public health and social assistance minister. He is replacing Roquelino Recinos Mendez.

Col Manuel de Jesus Giron Sanchez, secretary general of the military government junta, swore in Castaneda Felice. He wished him success in the ministry and after the related document was signed, Castaneda Felice was presented to the ministry's personnel. He said that he plans to work for the good of the people's health.

Otto Palma Figueroa also took office this afternoon as labor and social planning minister, replacing Carlos Alarcon Monsanto. The ceremony took place in the ministerial office. He was sworn in by the secretary general of the military government junta. Palma Figueroa was then introduced to the chiefs and directors of the ministry's departments. He said that he plans to promote teamwork among the various departments and to coordinate policies that will benefit the country's labor class.

NEW JUNTA SUSPENDS 125,000 PRIVATE CONTRACTS

PA310504 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The government junta, which has been in power for 8 days today, suspended more than 125,000 contracts between state and private enterprises, ranging from the supply of paper to the purchase of heavy equipment for projects contracted for by the former regime. The junta temporarily cancelled these contracts in an effort to uncover alleged corruption on the part of former government officials and to consider the advisability of maintaining these commitments with private companies.

Meanwhile, the junta announced that it will honor international commitments and agreements acquired by former governments with other foreign governments or private enterprises. Vowing respect of international agreements, a government decree reads: "We seek to place Guatemala within the framework of respect, equality and mutual understanding that is indispensable for the harmony that should exist in the international community of nations."

HONDURAS

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON U.S. DELEGATION'S VISIT

PA312207 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Official communique issued by the Information Office of the Ministry of the Honduran Presidency in Tegucigalpa, dated 29 March]

[Text] The information office of the Ministry of the Presidency of the Republic [as heard], through a communique dated 5 March, stated that the U.S. Government has expressed to the Honduran Government its intention to include in its fiscal year 1983 budget an allocation for improving airfields in several countries of the Caribbean Basin, including Honduras. That communique concluded by stating that the Honduran people would by duly informed at the appropriate time about the results of this initiative. In fulfillment of that promise, this office reports the following:

1. A U.S. Government delegation is in the country. It is led by Leslie H. Brown, deputy director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, and is composed of five other officials. It has met with a Honduran delegation composed of civilian and military officials headed by Jose Azcona del Hoyo, communications, public works and transport secretary, to negotiate the terms under which improvements of several of the country's airfields would be carried out.

2. The purpose of these improvements is to rehabilitate our airfields to permit the landing of all kinds of airplanes, in both normal or emergency situations, whether the latter are caused by natural or other kinds of disasters.

3. The Honduran Government reiterates that in the case of a possible agreement, the landing upon and use of those airfields by any nation's aircraft will always be subject to the provisions of Honduran law and that in this, as in any other case, the government will act in accordance with the national laws and the principles and procedures established in the republic's constitution.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, 29 March 1982.

[Signed] Information Office of the Ministry of the Presidency.

CLASHES WITH SANDINISTS REPORTED NEAR BORDER

PA311850 Tegucigalpa Compania Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A new confrontation occurred in the last few hours exactly in the area of (El Tablazo Troje), a recovered zone [as heard] located in El Paraiso Department. Newsman (Mario Mendoza Troche) reports from the city of Danli that a shootout took place last weekend between alleged counterrevolutionaries and members of the Sandinist army. Two people were killed in this incident.

Since then, shooting has taken place every day. We have tried to obtain more information on these incidents, but, we found that the phone lines were not working, hindering our reporting activities.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PAZ BARNICA ADDRESSES OAS

PA260433 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Report on Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica's speech to the OAS in Washington on 23 March -- passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] "My presence at this hemispheric meeting place, where the noblest aspirations of the peoples of America converge and where the spirit of unity and cooperation of the continent reaches its highest expression, comes at a time of reflection that is simultaneously tinged with uncertainty and growing expectations for my fatherland, Honduras."

These words were spoken yesterday by Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica during a protocolary meeting of the OAS Permanent Council. The main aspects of his speech dealt with foreign policy, the situation in Central America and the six-point proposal to overcome this crisis.

"The Honduran people have once again recovered, within an environment of political understanding, social peace and respect for human dignity, the full exercise of the peoples' sovereignty. On 27 January, a freely elected government took office. It is a government chosen in authentically guaranteed and honest elections that have turned a new page in the political history of Honduras, making it look toward the future, working enthusiastically to consolidate and develop freedom, social justice and a stable and lasting peace."

On the subject of foreign policy, the foreign minister said that the people and Government of Honduras fervently wish to contribute, within their means and political will, to changing the Central American region from one of upheavals and violence to a region of peace, security and work.

Immediately afterward, Paz Barnica spoke of the violations of human rights in Central America. He also spoke of the thousands of people who, in search of refuge, have sought the tranquillity which prevails in Honduras despite the complex economic situation which the country is experiencing. Further on the Honduran foreign secretary added:

"My government does not wish to make my presence before the representatives of the peoples of America just another protocolary event. It is not our intention to merely articulate principles, but to give these principles a true meaning that will lead us to the desired goal of internationalizing peace. Honduras is aware and firmly believes that Central American peace can be achieved, but only if we can couple honest will with a sincere desire from the parties involved to solve the situations of conflict by peaceful means, thus reaching a responsible, serious and permanent understanding in favor of peace with justice and with freedom."

The following is the six-point proposal to overcome the Central American crisis presented to the OAS Council:

"First: Immediately set the bases for a general disarmament in the area. This would include not only an end to the arms race that has brought so much tension and imbalance in the inter-Central American and continental relations, but also a true reduction of arms and military personnel to achieve, in the countries that have armed forces, the levels which would be strictly necessary for defending sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as maintaining public order, according to the standards and criteria universally accepted and recognized by all democratic societies that have a de jure regime. These bases must also have [words indistinct] on the kind of weapons, and their specifications and distribution would be part of this general disarmament plan."

"Second: Undertake the reasonable and effective reduction of foreign advisers, military and otherwise, as well as any other elements that could cause doubt or anxiety or distort the identity of each nation.

"Third: Begin a study to agree on the appropriate mechanisms, including international supervision and surveillance which Honduras is willing to accept, that will control the fulfillment of the commitments made by the governments of the Central American area. This supervision and surveillance would be extended to the countries in conflict and with sensitive situations that could affect the peace of the region, such as seaports, airports, border zones and strategic areas. These measures would be extended to countries with the best and sincere disposition to open, without reservations, their territory to any type of supervision and international surveillance that could be agreed upon with the basic purpose of finding and strengthening peace.

"Fourth: Discuss and agree on the most adequate procedures and mechanisms to stop the traffic of weapons in the region.

"Fifth: Maintain total respect for established, demarcated boundaries, and the traditional lines of jurisdiction of the states of the region, to avoid disrupting the peace or causing new territorial or maritime disputes.

"Sixth: Define the parameters of a permanent multilateral dialogue. This initiative will also make it possible, in the internal order, to promote political understandings that will help strengthen a democratic and pluralist system that will guarantee respect for public freedoms and the peoples' right to freely voice their will.

"We maintain that the arms race is a frightening scourge that threatens the destiny of the nations and the survival of humankind. We believe, therefore, that the excessive funds invested in war materiel should be used to fight misery and poverty, to promote the integral welfare of peoples, to provide technical and scientific assistance, to overcome the conditions of backwardness in which the developing countries are floundering and to help establish a new international economic order to reduce the tension that aggravates the drama of the contemporary era."

More on Peace Plan

PA301635 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica by newsman Jacobo Goldstein in Washington, D.C.; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Foreign Minister Paz Barnica, would you care to say something to our listeners in Honduras?

[Answer] First, let me thank you for this opportunity to send a fraternal and affectionate greeting to the Honduran people. My first act here in Washington, as part of the peace proposal submitted by Honduras, was to submit the plan to the OAS permanent council on 23 March. In talks held with representatives of member countries of the OAS, they expressed their sympathy, understanding and support for this plan to internationalize the peace proposal submitted by the democratic and constitutional Honduran Government presided over by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova. The plan consists of implementing an honest international policy that clearly represents Honduras' vital interests.

To speak of Honduras' vital interests to try to implement an international policy as the government of President Suazo Cordova is trying to put into practice, we must define the nation's interests, how we can defend and promote them. In my opinion, the nation's interests on which we must base our international policy consist in first place of the principle of self-determination, comprising the principles of independence, territorial integrity and the wish of the people to participate in community and national decisions.

Another basic interest to be implemented at the international level consists of developing the economic and social welfare of the Hondurans. In other words, the whole Honduran community can enjoy better distribution of wealth and cultural developments.

Another vital interest for Honduras consists of strengthening the democratic system. The democratic, representative, participative and pluralist system chosen by the Honduran people by electing Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova as their president, is the system we believe most appropriate to put into practice social justice and economic development through peaceful means, based on an electoral procedure which will lead to the establishment of durable and stable institutions.

[Question] How did the member ambassadors of the OAS permanent council react to the peace proposal submitted by the government of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova?

[Answer] The majority of the ambassadors with whom I exchanged views were in favor of it. They expressed their sympathy, support and understanding, terming the plan submitted by the democratic government of Dr Suazo Cordova, healthy, beneficial and necessary to put an end to the climate of violence in Central America.

[Question] What was UN Secretarl General Javier Perez de Cuellar's reaction?

[Answer] Yesterday morning, I met with him and gave him a copy of the Honduran peace proposal. He was very enthusiastic and optimistic. We exchanged views in a broad and positive way.

[Question] Did you talk to Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the acting president of the UN Security Council?

[Answer] During my visit to New York, I also talked to her. We analyzed the Central American situation and the Nicaraguan petition to the UN Security Council.

[Question] Speaking of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortego Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, who are here in the United States, said [words indistinct] there is a paragraph in the peace proposal which refers to a future dialogue between Honduras and Nicaragua. What about this?

[Answer] As you have already said, the Honduran peace plan submitted to the OAS on 23 March says that as soon as I return and time permits we are going to hold a meeting with the Nicaraguan foreign minister and other government representatives of the region to exchange views, to analyze and discuss the various aspects of the plan we have submitted.

[Question] We also learned that you met with Thomas Enders, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, for more than an hour. Did you talk about the Honduran plan?

[Answer] On Tuesday morning I was received by Thomas Enders at the U.S. State Department. I was accompanied by Ricardo Pineda Milla, Honduran ambassador to the United Kingdom, who is accompanying me in this mission, and by Col (Otorick Burt), current Honduran ambassador to the United States. With Mr Enders I exchanged views on various subjects, mainly the Central American situation. In my opinion, our conversation was highly significant and positive.

[Question] What did Mr Enders have to say about the Honduran plan?

[Answer] He expressed full sympathy and support for the Honduran plan, as have the representatives of other governments with whom I have exchanged views -- for example, Rodolfo Piza Escalante, Costa Rican ambassador to the UN; and also Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, Colombian ambassador to the UN.

[Question] We have heard through various sources that Foreign Ministers Bernd Niehous and Chavez Mena, of Costa Rica and El Salvador, have expressed themselves highly in favor of the plan submitted by Honduras. Can you tell us something about this?

[Answer] This morning, I had the opportunity to talk to the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and of El Salvador. In a very spontaneous way they congratulated me after learning of the Honduran plan submitted to the OAS. They termed the plan healthy.

[Question] Could you tell us something about how President Reagan received you?

[Answer] Yes, at noon today, I was received by President Reagan in the White House. I delivered to him cordial and fraternal greetings from President Roberto Suazo Cordova. I also gave him a copy of the Honduran peace proposal and of President Suazo Cordova's inauguration speech delivered on 7 March this year, in which he refers to President Reagan's economic aid plan for Central America and the Caribbean. I called his attention to an issue which I consider important -- that is, that the Honduran Government and people wish democracy and peace to prevail in Central America.

[Question] What did you say you wrote in the White House guest book?

[Answer] May peace and democracy prevail in Central America, cordially yours.

[Question] After the White House, you went to Congress. You were received by Senators Charles Percy and Jesse Helms, among others. What did they think of the Honduran peace proposal?

[Answer] I went to Congress in the afternoon. There I talked to senators and representatives. I told them about the Honduran Government's views regarding the Central America situation. I gave them a copy of the peace plan proposed by the government of Dr Suazo Cordova. We also discussed other aspects concerning the economic and social needs of the region. No one doubts that economic development and social justice depends on stable and permament democratic institutions.

[Question] Your meeting with Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, lasted approximately 45 minutes. How was it?

[Answer] We exchanged views on various issues. He expressed his sympathy for the Honduran peace plan. We also analyzed various aspects of the situation in Central America and also President Reagan's plan for Central America and the Caribbean. It was a very constructive and cordial exchange of views. Afterwards, I talked to U.S. news media representatives. We feel it is very important that news media, a very influential factor in public opinion regarding state affairs, have some exact knowledge of the Honduran reality, so that Honduras is not the target of biased information that does not conform to reality. I have also been in constant touch with Mario Carias Zapata, Honduran permanent ambassador to the UN, who in representing our government attended the UN Security Council to present the Honduran Government's views regarding the Nicaraguan Government's petition to the Council. Ambassador Carias mentioned the Honduran peace proposal at the Security Council.

[Question] I would like to know your opinion regarding the change of government in Guatemala.

[Answer] I do not have enough information to give a sound opinion about the nature of the new Guatemalan Government. However, we are of the opinion that any government that is in favor of democracy represents a positive step for Central America, for the Americas and the international community.

[Question] Ambassador Carias submitted the Honduran peace plan at the Security Council meeting, although some sectors expected that Honduras was going to come out with a belligerent plan, considering that the Nicaraguan Government had accused Honduras of provocative acts. Why did Honduras assume that position?

[Answer] All we did was express (?three things). In the first place, according to procedures established in UN charter article 51, the Nicaraguan complaint should have been submitted to the OAS as a regional matter. In the second place, our ambassador, Carias Zapata, following the instructions of the Honduran Government, denied in a clear and respectful manner the charges made by the Nicaraguan Government, indicating that we have proof of acts of provocations and of violations of Honduran territory and sovereignty. He said that the Honduran Government was not resorting to international, national or regional organizations to hold confrontations, but that it wished to promote a policy of understanding of the dramatic situation in Central America, based on internationalizing the peace efforts for the region.

[Question] We have noticed that you have been in touch with President Suazo Cordova. Have you received any further instructions?

[Answer] I have been in touch with the president since I left Tegucigalpa in order to keep him abreast of what is going on, because according to the constitution, the president has the exclusive power to decide the nation's international relations and I as foreign minister must carry out his decisions, which I am doing with pride and great satisfaction as a member of a democratic and honest government working for national integration.

[Question] I have noticed that in most of your statements, you have made a point of repeating a phrase in President Suazo Cordova's inauguration speech, in which he established as one of Honduras' goals the principle of nonintervention [words indistinct] and a peace-seeking policy. Why?

[Answer] Effectively, that is one of the characteristics of Honduran international policy, which is also part of the Liberal Party government program.

[Question] We are glad to see that the Honduran delegation is formed by representatives of all sectors. Why?

[Answer] It is a proof that our government is trying to have peace among all national sectors. It also proves something very important and that is, that the government of Dr Suazo Cordova is a government of national integration and we have to defend the nation's interests. As in this case, representatives of all national sectors must participate.

[Question] During your visit here you have met with representatives of news media, who have been very receptive to your expositions. Would you like to add anything else to what you have already said?

[Answer] Finally, I wish to refer to an important issue for the Honduran people. During my conversations with the Salvadoran foreign minister, I told him of the Honduran Government's interest in having a meeting, as soon as possible, of the commission in charge of demarcating our borders, which is of vital importance to the nation's interests. This should be done based on the general peace agreement between the two countries. I also wish to thank you, Jacobo Goldstein, for your valuable cooperation to the Democratic Government of Honduras.

Peace Mission Visits Mexico

PA312320 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Mar 82 p 30

[Text] A Honduran peace delegation has returned home following its visit to Mexico, where it presented the president and the foreign affairs secretary with a copy of the regional pacification proposal submitted by the Honduran Government to the OAS.

Delegation Head Edgardo Sevilla Idiaquez met with Carlos Flores Facusse, presidential office secretary, to report on the Mexican Government's reaction. Sevilla is executive secretary of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise. Sevilla said that the delegation, which also included Victor Artiles, secretary general of the Honduran Workers Confederation; and Carlos Lopez Contrera, former foreign affairs secretary, met with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Foreign Affairs Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

Sevilla noted that Lopez Portillo received the Honduran Government's proposal with enthusiasm, saying that it complements and expands on the proposal made recently by the Mexican Government. Sevilla also said that the Honduran delegation held talks with the Mexican news media. "The Mexican Government promised that it would consider the document," Sevilla said. He complained about the apathy of the Mexican news media toward Honduras, saying that Mexico's media give more importance to countries affected by violence.

Support for Plan

PA010354 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Governments of Panama and the Dominican Republic have given all of their support to Honduras proposal to internationalize peace, which was presented to the OAS Permanent Council by Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica [words indistinct]. Andres Alvarado Puerto [member of the Honduran head of state's advisory council] reports:

[Begin recording] We visited Panama, where we met with President Royo and the main officers of the Panamanian Army. Our impressions were very good and they were also favorably impressed by our proposals, which they supported without reserve. We then visited the Dominican Republic, where the president warmly received us with his characteristic great nobility. He also unquestionably supports our proposals to bring peace to the region through what we have termed the internationalization of peace.

[Question] How has President Suazo Cordova received the results of the visits?

[Answer] Suazo Cordova [words indistinct] in the continent and he is naturally very happy with the reports we have been giving him, for all of this is not intended to (?benefit) him or his government alone, but all Honduras. The commissions were formed without prejudice. They included liberals, nationalists, military men, workers -- in sum, everyone who [words indistinct]. The president is, therefore, very satisfied. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

IMMINENT HIGH-LEVEL MEETING WITH U.S. NOTED

PA010125 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City -- A high-level meeting between Nicaragua and the United States, arranged by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, could take place between 5 and 7 April, according to Aldo Diaz Lacayo, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexicao. In an interview with Mexican television channel 13, Diaz Lacayo indicated, however, that the exact date of the meeting will not be established until the next few days, when Foreign Secretary Castaneda meets with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

As will be recalled, the meeting was announced after Castaneda's return from a trip to the United States, Cuba and Nicaragua, where he talked to Haig, Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega. The high-level meeting between U.S. and Nicaraguan officials comes within a peace plan for Central America that was proposed in Managua on 21 February by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

TOMAS BORGE SPEECH AT MANAGUA PEACE CEREMONY

PA311215 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Speech by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez at ceremony following a "March for Peace," at the Carlos Fonseca Plaza de la Revolucion in Managua on the evening of 27 March 1982 -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Only armed people can defend peace. Nicaraguans, peace is not something one simply wishes for. Nicaraguans, peace is something that has to be won. The revolution is a superior tool that the peoples use to find peace.

What would we get from engaging in war? If we are talking about fighting against the tyrannical governments on this continent or in Central America in a decidedly just war, the peoples of those countries will be the ones who will fight the war.

Fine, we do not want war. Then why are we arming? Why are we preparing for war? Why are we converting Nicaragua into a fortress? Why are we giving all the people military training? Why are we organizing so many reserve battalions? Precisely because we want to avoid war.

Were we to disarm ourselves as our enemies have requested, then we would be the worst enemies of peace in Central America. When a mother joins the Sandinist peoples militia, she does so to defend peace, to defend the lives of her children. When our entire population organizes for defense, it is to discourage our enemies from waging a war against us. That is why today our rifles, tanks and cannons are not the rifles, tanks and cannons of war. They are the rifles, tanks and cannons of peace. [applause]

We obviously don't want weapons to repress our own people. We don't want machineguns to disperse demonstrations the way Somoza did or as it is done in other Latin American countries. We don't want airplanes to bomb our own cities. In any case, aren't our people the ones who have these weapons? The most basic commonsense tells us that were it not for foreign threats, we would have no need to arm ourselves. Weapons are needed by tyrants who are enemies of the people. Weapons are needed by the exploiters. The tyrants need these weapons to use against the people. Can anyone picture the members of the Sandinist Army, Sandinist police of the state security using their weapons against the people? Our strength lies precisely in the fact that the arms are in the hands of the people.

Who leads this country? [indistinct shouts] Who leads this country? This country is being led by those who saved the fatherland and not by those who betrayed it. This is a country that will always be led, until the end of time, by those who saved the fatherland, and never again will it be led by those who betrayed the fatherland. [applause, shouts]

All those who join the enemy forces will be censured by our people. What will they be considered? [shouts] Turncoats and traitors. And all those who join our enemies in any sense, whether economically, politically, or religiously, will also be considered by all of us as? [shouts -- word indistinct] and turncoat means traitor and the traitors are in the deepest hole of Satan's hell. [laughter, applause] and if you want to know about turncoats I can mention the ones who signed the document of the so-called Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [boos]. Whoever reads that document and I have a copy of it here, [shouts] with care, or even without care, will be able to see that it is opportunistic and servile, that it does not conform to reality, that it underestimates the people's forces, that it is aimed at creating confusion, and that it smacks of complicity with the ideological diversionism [stemming] from the reactionary sectors of the U.S. Government.

Deluded persons are trying to take advantage of this juncture as portrayed in the cartoon in BARRICADA, as if we had a leadership crisis here and deep social unrest. They do not mention the continuous aggressions against Nicaragua that were expounded to the world by Companero Commander Daniel Ortega. They completely disregard Nicaragua's peace proposals. They briefly mention our friend, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, only out of courtesy, and present the peace proposal made by Mr Alexander Haig as as fundamental. [shouts from the crowd]

They take Mr Haig's arguments for their very own. [shouts] They [words indistinct] as if they were not Nicaraguan citizens; as if the quarrel was not between Nicaragua and imperialism but between imperialism and the FSLN National Directorate instead; and as if only the Sandinists are Nicaraguans -- which I am beginning to suspect is the veritable truth. [as heard]

In the second point of their proposal, they repeat the Yankee accusation -- although they do not come right out and say that there are thousands of Soviet and Cuban advisers. It is nothing strange that they never have said anything against U.S. advisers in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and other countries. During the time of Somoza they did not say anything when the Yankee advisers were here. It is not until now that they have begun talking about ousting the foreign advisers, obviously referring to Nicaragua. As I said before, they never said anything during the time of Somoza when U.S. advisers were here. They dare speak of foreign aid to Nicaragua, when they have never shown any interest in this other than to obtain aid for the business sector.

In my opinion it is even worse that they talk of self-determination and then suggest that we shamefully surrender the fatherland's sovereignty to a foreign commission. [shouts from the croud] They suggest -- I do not know if you have read the document, but let me tell you -- they virtually suggest that the OAS run Nicaragua's destiny [shouts]; that the OAS appoint a commission, which should be, they say, mediator, guarantor, depositary and arbiter, between the people's government and the reactionary parties in Nicaragua. [shouts] It is truly surprising they have not suggested that the commission be formed by a representative of Pinochet, Duvalier, Stroessner and... what is the name of the new gorilla we have nearby? I do not remember.

According to them, this commission would be the body that would decide our destiny. I think we have been tolerant and broadminded. We are going to continue acting this way. We are in favor of holding dialogue with those groups. However, their turncoat attitude is beyond the limits of the most elemental political decency and even personal decency.

Once more they have corroborated their opportunism and servility toward the United States and their total divorce from reality, plus their total underestimation of the people's formidable power and their absolute complicity with the enemies of Nicaragua.

This is not a surprise. We have trustworthy information on this. The day we learned that the bridge over the Rio Negro had been blown, a group of gentlemen, some businessmen -- if they continue creating disturbance I am going to give their names [shouts]; I mean if they insist on maintaining their attitude -- they threw a party, toasting with whiskey, champagne and other drinks the blow given to Nicaragua. They rejoiced at the blow given to the fatherland. They probably began celebrating with the first (?word) of the $19 million assigned by imperialism to spread terror in our country. Part of this money was probably used to buy whiskey and champagne. [shouts]

The blowing up of the bridge has cost us money and effort to repair the damage. Apart from this, it has helped strengthen the unity and revolutionary fervor of our people.

These gentlemen can get drunk as often as they please and use all the champagne they have to make toasts, but all the champagne and whiskey in the world willnever weaken our decisions and our patriotism. [applause]

The United States can have thousands of military bases throughout the world, but there will never be one Yankee base in Nicaragua. [applause] Never more shall we have bases here to attack Cuba, the Dominican Republic or any other country.

As I said before, we are not a warmongering nation. This is a country of warriors. Ours is a peaceloving country. But we are also a country that will not tremble in case of war. We are ready for peace, for negotiations and [word indistinct] solutions, but we are also ready for war. Ours are a peaceloving people, but if we are forced we will say -- as our poets did -- let us promote peace while on the warpath. [applause]

We are not just uttering words. Has anyone accused us of having military training camps in our territory for Hondurans trying to invade that country? Has anyone accused us of carrying out armed incursions into Honduran territory? Once we were accused and the Honduran Government denied it. Nevertheless, the lies were used by the U.S. State Department and by others who should be promoting peace.

Who can believe in the statements of the Nicaraguan kidnapped by the Honduran security forces? As interior minister, I can deny those statements and fully assert that that man is not our agent. Therefore, we must believe that his statements were made under who knows what type of pressure.

We are peaceloving people. If you do not believe us, let us ask, who has suggested joint patrols with its neighbors? Who has suggested a meeting of the defense ministers of Honduras and Nicaragua? Humberto Ortega, our commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, who is willing to talk to the Honduran defense minister any time he wants. [applause]

Who has been to the United Nations, not only to denounce the threats, but to reiterate the peace proposals? Who has, in every instance and situation, taken the initiative on behalf of peace? Who else but Nicaragua, which made the nonaggression pact proposal supported by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, a proposal originally rejected, for one, by the Honduran Government.

Have the international forums ever heard peace proposals from the Governments of Guatemala, Honduras or El Salvador? [crowd shouts "no"]

No Hondurans, Guatemalans or Salvadorans have disappeared in Nicaragua. Neither have, or will, U.S. citizens. On the other hand, haven't Nicaraguans disappeared right from the airport in San Salvador?

Wasn't it El Salvador where the bomb was placed on the Aeronica plane which exploded in Mexico City? Wasn't it Honduras where assassin hands placed a bomb that exploded in our airport? In Guatemala and El Salvador, Nicaraguans are murdered in cold blood just because they are Nicaraguans.

Common sense and logic will lead to the conclusion that the Nicaraguan position is just. This same common sense is what makes the people of the United States oppose intervention in Central America. But the diabolical attitude of current U.S. rulers seems to drag them toward interventionism even against the opposition of their own people.

AMBASSADOR ROA ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

FL271312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Cuba has asked the UN Security Council to urge the United States to forsake explicitly the use of force against Central America and the Caribbean, and to resolve its differences through negotiation with countries in those areas. Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri has asserted that his country will unalterably maintain its decision to support Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's peace proposals and to contribute to the solution of all problems in Central America and the Caribbean via peaceful and negotiated means.

With the same firmness, Roa added, we categorically reject any attempt of intimidation, blackmail or imposition of conditions or ultimatums. The Cuban ambassador recalled the hostility developed against our country by U.S. administrations, in spite of which the Cuban government has always maintained an invariable position of principles with respect to its willingness to negotiate and normalize relations with the United States.

Elsewhere in his speech Roa noted the profound admiration felt by Cuban revolutionaries for the Salvadoran patriots. Our solidarity, he stated, with their noble endeavors pours out in a natural way as we genuinely repudiate those who have plunged El Salvador into poverty, illiteracy, oppression, murder, torture and exile. It is totally false, completely false, however, that Cuba is sending arms to the Salvadoran revolutionaries. This does not mean that we do not have the right, however -- as Bolivar had to carry freedom to all peoples -- to help to free a fraternal people. Roa said that the accusation of an alleged traffic of arms between Cuba and Nicaragua is in harmony with the U.S. Goverment's threats of a naval blockade to obstruct or impede normal trade between the two countries. The Cuban ambassador stated that those who are sending arms daily to El Salvador to massacre the people and not liberate them are the U.S. rulers themselves.

VALDES PRESIDES OVER UJC ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

FL302057 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry's main celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] was held yesterday at the ministry's higher institute. It was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and minister of interior. The military ceremony was held at the institute's parade grounds, Five groups of cadets represented the various lines of work of the Interior Ministry and the delegates to the fourth congress of the UJC.

Brig Gen Luis [as heard] Barreiro, member of the Central Committee and chief of the Interior Ministry's central staff, made the keynote speech. He highlighted the persevering work carried out by the UJC during the past 20 years in the preparation of the new generation, educating them in the principles of proletarian ideology and instilling in them new living habits. He asked the Interior Ministry's delegates to the UJC Congress to convey the determination of all the combatants of the Interior Ministry to become increasingly prepared to neutralize the actions of imperialism.

[Begin recording] Comrades, please carry the message of all young communists and all communists who feel young in the Interior Ministry to the UJC congress. Tell them that our combatants, like all of the people of Cuba, will not lose sleep over the threats of imperialism or waste time in preparing to suitably answer any aggression. Tell them that we shall repel our enemy actions with the same energy and determination with which we have in recent times broken up attempts to infiltrate terrorist and counterrevolutionary groups into our fatherland. Tell the delegates of Cuban youth that we shall continue to strike at the antisocial individuals and those who try to profit from the sweat of our people. [end recording]

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS OPEN MEETING IN BELIZE

FL312330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2238 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By Suzanne Francis-Hinds]

[Excerpts] Belize City, Belize, 31 Mar (CANA) -- The seventh standing committee meeting of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) foreign ministers opened in Belize City today, with most speakers welcoming the Caribbean Basin Initiative of United States President Ronald Reagan as a step in the right direction, but expressing the desire that regional integration should in no way be undermined. The Reagan initiative is to be the main topic for discussion during the two day meeting, and ministers are expected to evaluate the initiative within the context of a Caribbean technical group report prepared on the basis of guidelines laid down at a special meeting in Jamaica last September.

The maintenance of national and institutional integrity, the use of indigenous resources where possible, the need to build up national and regional infrastructure, and the exclusion of military or political criteria for economic assistance were all identified in these guidelines.

At this morning's opening session, some support for the Reagan initiative was expressed by prime minister and foreign minister of Belize, George Price, who is chairing the foreign ministers in their deliberations, and by foreign minister of Trinidad, Basil Ince, who said his country would support any programme which assisted the region and strengthened regional integration. However, there was also some criticism of the intent and content of the Reagan initiative from outgoing chairman and foreign minister of Grenada, Unison Whiteman.

In his presentation, Prime Minister Price said Belize -- which is slated to receive ten million dollars under the American plan -- had responded to President Reagan's proposals in terms of thanks and as a step in the right direction, though with some uncertainty as to all the benefits proposed. He said Belize supported the view that infrastructure was basic, and would add its concern that every effort should be made to ensure that all the CARICOM states are included in the programme as was usual when CARICOM countries benefited from efforts by other industrial partners.

Trinidad and Tobago's Dr Ince said his government welcomed any initiative which sought to strengthen democratic institutions in the region. "We support any initiative creating the conditions under which enterprises in the region can prosper by access to the United States market. Trinidad and Tobago expects access for all its products not only to the U.S. but to all countries involved in the initiative," he said. "Because of the small size of the CARICOM market, access is needed for traditional and nontraditional goods. To circumscribe the conditions for such access would in our view be contrary to the spirit of the proposal." The minister said his government regretted the exclusion from the duty free provisions of the Reagan plan for textiles and garments.

Setting the context for the meeting, CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King said the community was too often perceived only as an economic entity, where in fact the development and strengthening of CARICOM would depend significantly in the immediate future on effectively meeting political challenges and resolving political issues. Aside from the CBI, the ministers will have before them an agenda with items concerning the declaration of the Caribbean as a zone of peace, the question of a position on mercenary attacks, the widening of the community, and the long outstanding CARICOM summit. Issues of international economic and political affairs are also expected to arise.

Ministers will be in caucus all of today while the officials continue their run through of the agenda which started yesterday.

Foreign ministers in Belize for the meeting are Louis Tull of Barbados, Hugh Shearer of Jamaica, Rashleigh Jackson of Guyana, Unison Whiteman of Grenada and Dr Basil Ince of Trinidad. St Lucia and Antigua, as well as host country Belize, are also represented.

GRENADAIAN MINISTER SLAMS BASIN INITIATIVE

FL311935 Bridgetown CANA in English 1626 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By Suzanne Francis-Hinds]

[Text] Belize City, Belize, 31 Mar (CANA) -- Grenadian Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman has suggested that the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) should call for a revision of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) proposals announced on February 24, by President Reagan. He said that CARICOM should insist that the programme be amended to take account of principles worked out by regional experts. The CBI is to be the major issue for discussion at today's seventh meeting of the standing committee of CARICOM foreign ministers.

The Reagan proposals are to be evaluated within the context of a report by a Caribbean technical group, whose deliberations were based on guidelines laid down by the foreign ministers at a special meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, last September. These guidelines emphasised that the benefits of a Caribbean initiative should be open to all territories of the region, that the programme should respect the sovereignty and integrity of states and the integrity of regional institutions, that it should utilise regional institutions and indigenous resources wherever possible. They also insisted that the criteria used in granting aid should not be based on political or military considerations, and that ideological pluralism should not be a barrier to programmes of economic cooperation.

In an interview prior to the start of the meeting, Mr Whiteman underlined Grenada's continuing support for the guidelines:

"Our view very firmly is that Reagan has to go back to the drawing board and take account of the principles unanimously worked out by the peoples of the Caribbean. We still believe these principles are correct. We still believe these principles are in the interest of the region. These are the principles and elements worked out by the region, for the region, in the interests of the region, by the people who know the region, and we feel that we must require, we must insist, that the United States stick to these principles that we have worked out as a region."

Mr Whiteman continued: "The positive elements in the programme, we should accept. For instance, the trade element, once it is in the framework of CARICOM. I think that's a positive element. But the disruptive and divisive elements we should reject because while we are poor as a region, we must maintain our dignity, we must maintain our principles. Our region is not up for sale."

Mr Whiteman identified the removal of trade barriers and the official aid component as positive features of the Reagan Caribbean Basin proposals, although he said the aid package was small, given the need. He added, however, that there were disruptive elements aimed at breaking up the regional community. "CARICOM is to a large degree a trading community, and if the United States faces our region from a trading point of view, they should face our region as one bloc -- not try to establish separate relations with each individual unit and try to give special privileges to individual units."

The articles of CARICOM state that there should be harmonisation of trade relations with the third countries, Mr Whiteman said, therefore the Reagan bilateral approach violated the spirit and even the letter of the charter for integration. Asked whether he thought there was flexibility built into the American initiative to allow for Caribbean reaction, Mr Whiteman said he did not think a third power could tailor a plan to its liking and then dictate it to a region while ignoring the wishes and principles of the region.

And if it did?..."Then it will be a question for the member states of the Caribbean to decide whether for a few dollars they are prepared to sacrifice their principles," Mr Whiteman replied. "For Grenada there will be no dilemma. Our position is very clear, that no outside country, no third country can use the few dollars to break us away from our Caribbean brothers." On the question of other donor countries, Mr Whiteman said that they followed the Caribbean community principles and none had tried to introduce political discrimination or military proposals into their programmes.

MILITARY AUTHORITY ANNOUNCES CONSTITUTION

FL312212 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 31 Mar (CANA) -- Suriname's ruling military authority has announced a transitional constitution by decree and promised that a permanent one will be promulgated soon based on the realities, aspirations and wishes of the people. Army commander Lt Colonel Deysi Bouterse announced on radio and television that the transitional constitution covered all the fundamental rights enshrined in the United Nations charter on human rights. He said that these rights were the right to life and liberty, freedom of the press and the right of assembly, protection from arbitrary arrest, privacy of letters, telephone conversation and telegram messages, the right to education, cultural and other legitimate forms of development, no discrimination on either the grounds of race, colour, creed or sex and the right to participate freely in the development of the society. The head of the military authority added: "But while we propagate the rights of citizens we also want them to recongise their duties to their fellowmen which is respect for them and the society as a whole."

The military authority has announced a new 12-member cabinet headed by 44-year-old economist Henri Neyhorst to replace the Henck Chin-A-Sen government which was asked to resign seven weeks ago. The Chin-A-Sen civilian government was forced to resign on February 4. The four-man military authority, which has ruled the country since then, said there were differences between cabinet members which had been affecting the administration's functioning. In the new civilian cabinet, six ministers, including former Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp, have been retained.

NETHERLANDS' ROLE IN FAILED COUP INVESTIGATED

PM300929 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Frans van Klaveren dispatch: "Suriname: Netherlands and U.S. Roles Under Investigation"]

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, 24 Mar -- Investigations are taking place in Suriname into the extent to which the Netherlands and the United States were involved in the failed countercoup of 11 March. In particular, the "seven telephone calls" said to have taken place between the Netherlands Embassy and the Memre Boekoe barracks on 11 March are being investigated by the military police, according to a usually well-informed source in Paramaribo. The Netherlands Embassy has dismissed any suggestion of involvement. At the time of the telephone calls, the Memre Boekoe barracks were in the hands of the rebels led by Wilfred Hawker, who has since been executed. Former Lieutenant Rambocus, who was arrested last week, is said to have admitted under interrogation that such telephone contacts had in fact taken place. Hawker is said to have taken the initiative for the first telephone contact. He is said to have spoken both to Netherlands Ambassador J. Hoekman and Military Attache Col B. van Tussenbroek. The contents of the conversations are not known. "This is under investigation at present." the Paramaribo source said, adding that the military authorities thought it strange that they were not approached by the Netherlands Embassy once they had withdrawn to Fort Zeelandia. The second in command at the embassy in Suriname, A. Heldring, said that there had twice been telephone contact with Hawker and that it is possible that a third call was made to the Memre Boekoe Barracks. In the uncertain situation of the Thursday of the coup, the embassy rang the Memre Boekoe barracks to ask for information from Battalion Commandant Fernandes -- "our working contact," Heldring said. "Without asking, we were connected with Hawker." Later there was a further contact with Hawker. "We never had Rambocus on the line."

The possibility of U.S. involvement is also under investigation. In particular the military police want to investigate what value can be attached to testimonies that Prof Baal Oemrawsingh, who is considered to be the political leader of the coup, was repeatedly seen in the company of the U.S. Charge d'Affaires La Roche a few days before the violence erupted.